

جordan Times

## Libyan major seeks asylum in Egypt

ASWAN, Egypt (R) — A Libyan pilot landed his military helicopter on a road in southern Egypt Wednesday and asked for political asylum, a senior police officer said. Aswan police chief Farouq Hilal said Major Fahdi Malyoud Al Nagheer had taken off from Kufra oasis in southeastern Libya on a military mission to Sudan but headed for Egypt instead. Nagheer landed his Soviet-built helicopter about 100 kilometres south of Aswan on a tourist road leading to the Abu Simbel pharaonic temple, Hilal said. Several similar incidents over the past two years have aggravated already unfriendly relations between the two neighbours. Hilal said Major Nagheer complained in interrogators about Libya's involvement in the civil war in Sudan, where Libya pilots have flown bombing missions against rebel positions in the south. In the past, Egypt has granted asylum to Libyan defectors, but has also returned aircraft and crew members who were brought against their will. In March 1987, eight Libyans in a Chinook helicopter and a C-130 transport plane landed in Egypt. Five were granted asylum while three others were returned home at their request.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation

جريدة تايمز الاردنية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية (الراي)

Volume 14 Number 4072

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, APRIL 27-28, 1989, RAMADAN 21-22, 1409

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## King addresses the country on recent events

*Voices deep regret over destruction of infrastructure • Pledges speedy steps towards eliminating root causes • Warns against tampering with security*

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday expressed deep regret over last week's tragic events in some parts of the Kingdom and said that steps would be taken to eliminate the root causes that led to the regrettable incidents.

King Hussein in a nationwide address broadcast on Jordan Television, called on the citizens to exert strenuous efforts towards rebuilding the national economy.

The monarch also announced that steps could soon be taken to speed up the process of parliamentary elections in Jordan.

Following are major excerpts of the King's speech:

"I send you my greetings and affection. My address to you comes in the wake of the painful ordeal that we have overcome with the help of God. But, we all are still living through financial and economic straits which pose a real collective challenge because we belong to one nation and have one orientation and all seek to serve the nation's highest interests."

"We are all concerned with protecting the security of this

country because it is a security for each one of us and we are concerned with developing this society because it is a society for all of us."

"As I address you, I feel pain filling my heart to see the 36-year-old Jordanian march darkened with such incidents that happened in the past week. The past years are full of a bright picture of which I am proud and you are proud because it is an honourable image of this country."

"The bright picture of Jordan cannot be completely void of dark patches here and there but these should by no means affect the Jordanian march and Jordan will, by God's will, remain an oasis of stability and a fortress of security and also land full of activity and development and construction regardless of the difficult circumstances and the great

challenges which can only enhance our determination and resolve."

### Accelerated moves towards elections

The regrettable incidents which occurred in some Jordanian cities recently represented dark patches

not because they reflected protests by certain sectors of the public over a rise in prices adopted reluctantly by the government, but because of the methods by which that sectors resorted in expressing their protest.

"The incidents cause pain to those who are living including the Jordanian people. Resorting to damage, arson, and destruction and killing is not a civilised and constructive expression of protest; neither is it a method with which the Jordanians are familiar in this country with its open channels between the citizens and government."

"The acts of sabotage were directed against state property, and public utilities like health centres, water pumping stations

"How come that when we

wanted to voice our protest, we resorted to destroying what we had borrowed money to build, and which caused our debts to accumulate? It is like that man who borrowed money to build a home and when he felt he was in difficulty he destroyed the home, thus losing the home and rendering himself incapable of paying back the loan?"

"For this reason, the past incidents were dark patches in the Jordanian march not because they took the form of self-destruction, which can only be described as disgusting, and causing sadness."

"Those were public utilities for which the local residents had sought hard to build and set up and expand. The infrastructure and the building up of the Armed Forces to bolster our defences and to enable us to protect the Arab Homeland, specially as we defend the longest confrontation lines with Israel had prompted us to borrow..."

"Was it wrong to build the infrastructure or to build up the Armed Forces? Was it wrong to have confidence in brothers who had pledged to provide us with our needs, something which encouraged us to borrow?"

"Such a committee does not exist. It has no office in Damascus or in Syria," SANA quoted Salman as saying.

"Shouldn't we be ashamed or distressed over the self destruction since we are the citizens of a country known for its stability and security, and a nation that prefers dialogue...?"

"We have aroused the envy and jealousy of our enemy and won the admiration of friends with our achievements and accomplishments, hard circumstances and with limited resources."

"There is no need for me to remind you of the circumstances of this country and its surroundings, something that have been discussed and debated in our seminars and conferences."

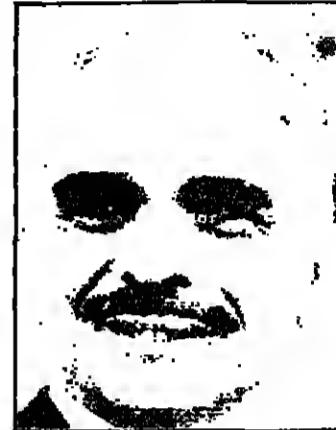
"You enjoy a high degree of awareness and intelligence and you have a high standard of culture and knowledge and so you can easily realise these circumstances and the facts and what is right and what is wrong."

"You have a great sense of national responsibility which enables you to absorb hardships and to overcome them regardless of the sufferings and the pain."

"We are at now going through an economic adjustment stage — a path normally taken by all other countries determined to survive and attain development and construction."

"Those nations which refuse adjustment and adaptation to new situations and prefer to remain frozen and bound to disintegrate and perish. But we can never be counted among them because we have inherited those who raised the standards of the Great Arab Revolt and who devoted their life to the defence of its principles."

"The financial straits which we are now confronting did not come out from the blue nor was it a result of a certain national orientation. Mistakes might have been made here and there as a result of initiatives on the part of officials with regard to priorities in domestic construction. But those who examine these mistakes carefully can only find marginal blunders compared with the



HM King Hussein

immensity of the financial straits we are confronting at the moment.

The difficulties we are facing came as a result of regional and pan-Arab circumstances which we went through and which left behind negative effects on our potentials that are connected to our national defence, and on our people and their morale. This has tempted the enemies of our nation to exercise various forms of pressure on us with the hope of shaking our national honourable stands. But we will continue to adhere to our national stands with pride. We have always felt these pressures but I have always

(Continued on page 2)

Gerasimov explains Soviet policy in Mideast, Afghanistan, perestroika

## Moscow fully backs PLO on Shamir's election plan

By Rania Atalla

Jordan Times Staff Reporter  
AMMAN — The Soviet Union totally supports the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) position that elections in the Israeli-occupied territories should be part of an overall process leading to a comprehensive peace settlement, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov said Wednesday.

"We support the PLO position" on the election plan, proposed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and which has received U.S. endorsement, said Gerasimov, who arrived here Tuesday on a three-day visit to Jordan.

"As I understand, (the PLO leadership) is now ready to discuss this plan but only... and I completely agree here... only in the context of a Middle East settlement," he told the Jordan Times in an interview.

Gerasimov said the Shamir plan, which "excludes the PLO from elections," aims at "creating quislings... traitors... puppet authorities..." Shamir's proposal calls for elections in the occupied territories to choose Palestinian representatives to negotiate Camp David-style Palestinian

"autonomy" and is seen by most observers as a stalling tactic and a means to split the Palestinian ranks within and outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip since it makes no provision for PLO participation.

"What kind of elections can they (the Israelis) have without PLO participation?" Gerasimov asked. The Soviet official, whose visit to Jordan follows a Middle East swing by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in February, also appeared to agree with arguments put forward by Palestinians that Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories could be identified through the election, thus helping the Israelis to eliminate them.

"Jewish terrorists have killed elected officials in the West Bank," he pointed out in an obvious reference to several West Bank mayors elected in 1976 but who were either killed, maimed or expelled.

The spokesman reiterated the oft-repeated Soviet position that any improvement in Soviet-Israeli relations depends on "developments towards settling the Middle East conflict."

Gerasimov side-stepped a question on whether Moscow was directly involved in efforts to mediate the rift between the Syrian and PLO leaderships by saying "we welcome any effort that will help bring about Arab unity."

### Jordan-Soviet ties

Gerasimov described Jordanian-Soviet relations as being in "good shape" and said his visit to Amman was aimed at improving relations even further in the wake of the visit to the Kingdom by Shevardnadze two months ago.

"Politically, we are on very good terms," he said. "We have common positions on many international issues including the aspects of Middle East situation." He said there was still room for improvement in trade relations between the two countries.

### Saudi-Soviet ties

In the wide-ranging interview, Gerasimov also said the Soviet Union was looking forward to improving relations with Saudi Arabia, and saw no obstacles to the two countries exchanging ambassadors.

"The Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia do have diplomatic relations... but we do not have embassies," he said, alluding to the fact that there was no actual break in formal ties when the two countries closed their respective embassies in each other's capitals several decades ago.

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In discussing "perestroika," or the new Soviet strategy of restructuring, Gerasimov agreed that Tuesday's shake-up in the Communist Party Central Committee could be interpreted as a success for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his reform programme (see page 8).

"Perestroika means you must change the old ways... and as the English saying goes, it is difficult to teach an old dog new tricks. Sometimes this applies to humans," he said.

He described the decision of some

(Continued on page 2)

(Contin

# Middle East News

## Kabul switches revolution day to avert rebel attacks

**KABUL** (Agencies) — The Afghan government celebrated the anniversary of a communist takeover a day earlier Wednesday in a bizarre ceremony which excluded ordinary Afghans and highlighted fears of a rebel attack on Kabul.

Tanks and armoured cars took up positions at key points while soldiers cordoned off main streets in the capital to provide maximum security for a lightning parade watched by President Najibullah and a couple of thousand supporters.

Foreign journalists, who had been kept in the dark about the event, were dragged out of bed at the crack of dawn and rushed to the scene.

While troops lined up along the streets, two mighty explosions reverberated through the city as government troops fired long-range missiles at the rebel Mujahedeen positions.

Eye-witnesses said two rebel rockets also landed near Kabul airport, a frequent target of the guerrillas operating from snow-capped mountains ringing the Afghan capital.

The anniversary ceremonies, originally scheduled for Thursday, were over in less than an hour. Tanks, armoured cars and anti-aircraft units filed past the presidential stand and jet fighters and helicopter gunships roared overhead in a fly-past.

A few foreign delegations, mainly from the Soviet bloc, stood beside the president and members of his government to watch the first show of military

### Jalalabad battles

The government said Tuesday its armed forces killed 58 rebels as they mounted another attack on the eastern city of Jalalabad.

The Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan said the seven-week-old siege on the capital of Nangarhar province appeared to have been orchestrated entirely by the Pakistani military, not by the government of Prime Minister Be-nazir Bhutto.

"I don't think she's looking for a military solution," said Ambassador Yuli M. Vorontsov. "I think she wants peace and quiet in Afghanistan. The Pakistani military has something else in mind. They want people who are going to be very obedient to Pakistan."

## Mubarak tipped to head OAU

**CAIRO** (R) — African leaders have agreed privately to elect Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak the next chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). African diplomats said Wednesday.

"You can take it for granted that it will be President Mubarak," an African ambassador told Reuters.

He and other African officials did not want to be quoted by name, they said, because the decision still needed to be formally approved by OAU members at a summit meeting in Addis Ababa in July.

"There is no other candidate... it is already settled," said a senior official from another African country.

The move will kick-off a year in which Egypt, a key player in Middle East politics, takes a

force since the last Soviet troops left Afghanistan Feb. 15.

Officials said fear of Mujahedeen rocket attacks was the main reason for bringing forward the 11th anniversary of the Saur revolution which installed the communist government in a military coup in 1978. At least 15 people have died in rocket attacks in the past five days.

The mayor of Kabul said Tuesday that supporters of the Mujahedeen had distributed leaflets in the city calling on people to rise against the government.

The Kabul government has stepped up security by stationing armoured units on approaches to the capital. All private cars are searched in a routine operation to stop rebel infiltration into the city of 2.5 million.

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## 40 killed, 700 hurt in Mauritanian riots

## King addresses the country

Continued from page 1  
chosen to keep quite about them and to prefer to deal with them and to resist them with all available means...

"I would like to say to all those who bad bet on subduing us and forcing us to accept what conflicts with our honour and freedom that we shall never kneel except to God. We will never sell out any part of our body shrines or any iota of our Arab soil."

"We have the right to seek why and for whose interest Jordan is exposed to these pressures hatched by the enemies of the Arab Nation. We have always resisted these pressures and will continue to resist them depending on your awareness and your cohesion. We will resist pressures to which we are being exposed today and we will come out of this stage as we did in the past far stronger than ever."

"There is no need for me to remind you that any tampering with the security of the country and its property and the state's installations serves as a support for these pressures which aim at subjugating us and humiliating us. I can not tolerate to see any one of you, any one member of the Jordanian family, serving as a tool in the hands of the Arab Nation's enemies."

"We will not suffice ourselves by condemning the actions of

those who had gone astray but we will confront them with all firmness and vigilance in response to the national duty and the need to safeguard the country's security and stability on the one hand and protecting the citizens on the other."

"I find it necessary to remind you that ought to dispose of a bad social custom which has now spread amongst you causing us more harm than that is caused by our enemies and that is slandering and offending one another and casting doubts against any public policy."

"We will review the events and their root causes and will take lessons from them because they will help us to transform them into a new springboard for reconstruction in the administrative, economic and financial spheres. We must share the burden of pain and responsibility and we should not escape from confronting the realities to worse situations but we should rather confront the situation with a strong will and determination so that we can have a renewed hope in the future."

"To achieve this we will undertake all the required and appropriate measures and we will take speedy steps towards parliamentary elections with the aim of strengthening the basis of institutions of government sharing now that all the obstacles impeding our way resulting from the 1967 war will be removed."

"Self-reliance requires from us to mobilise all our potentials and employ all available resources and adhere to our values. We must work harder and increase production in all fields and we must shoulder our duties with sincerity and we must let loose the talents and creative powers in all directions and we must respect others' views and commit ourselves to the principle of dialogue and affection and understanding."

"I have total confidence in you and your ability to overcome the obstacles and hardships that will accompany our measures to attain our objectives and pursue the process of development and improve the standard of living so we can ensure the future of the coming generations in an atmosphere of justice and human dignity."

This step will be taken now that the elections law has been issued to conform the Kingdom's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank and the recognition of the State of Palestine."

"We are today facing a new stage of forward direction requiring us to remember a number of facts so that we can remember our duties and remember the responsibilities placed upon us as one people — government or citizens — and wherever we are. We must remember that we are going through a difficult time that requires strenuous and strong efforts and a common responsibility so that we can come out with success."

"We must also remember that we have to rely on ourselves as much as we can with all that entails of rationalising consumption, increasing production and changing harmful habits."

"If there is a second one they will be sorry," he said.

"We will reply swiftly and decisively," he said. "Our reply is ready and it won't be in a diplomatic note."

"I think it was entirely a plot of the Pakistani military," Vorontsov said in an interview in the fortress-like embassy compound in western Kabul.

Rebels fired a rocket into the 15-hectare compound at sunrise last Thursday. The explosion shattered windows but caused no casualties among the 260 people staying there.

Vorontsov warned another rocket strike would not go unnoticed.

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# National News

## King's call ushers new era — Tal

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein's call on various ministries and public organisations to conduct a comprehensive revision and re-organisation, places all Jordanians face to face with a new era of diligent work towards brighter and more prosperous future. Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment's Secretary General Awad Tal announced here Wednesday.

There is a great need now to double efforts and to shoulder full responsibilities for the sake of maintaining the momentum of construction and development, Tal said at a meeting with directors of the ministry's various departments.

The King's address, Tal said, served as a call on all citizens to help their country overcome the present difficult circumstances.

Tal emphasised the important role of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs in fusing the various local communities' efforts and enhancing cooperation to serve the higher national interests.

On Tuesday directors of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in various

provinces gathered at the Ministry of Awqaf to discuss issues related to the work of their respective departments and the role of preachers in mosques.

Addressing the meeting was the ministry's secretary general Ahmad Hilayel who urged the heads of these departments to launch open and constructive dialogue with citizens in their own regions with the purpose of building strong bridges with all sectors. He said that in his meeting with the ministry's secretary general on Monday King Hussein expressed his confidence that the different departments will pursue the work for construction and for maintaining the march towards development.

Seminars and gatherings for dialogues in various areas, Hilayel said, will be part of the ongoing process towards bolstering ties among the members of the Jordanian family.

Hilayel emphasised the important role of mosque preachers who, he said, ought to contribute positively towards cementing ties within the Jordanian family and offer their share in the national effort aimed to overcome the present difficult stage.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**MAY DAY:** All government departments and public institutions in Jordan will remain closed on Monday May 1 on the occasion of Labour Day.

**MARKETING:** A group of 170 British businessmen from the Austin Rover car manufacturing group has ended a four day visit to Jordan. The group's stay was organised by the Amman Plaza Hotel in the course of the hotel's ongoing contributions towards marketing the Kingdom abroad.

**SHARE PAID:** Sudan has paid its share for the the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)'s 1989 budget despite the current hardships and economic difficulties, according to the Amman based CEAU headquarters. A council's spokesman said that the move reflects Sudan's commitment to the Arab League's organisations and its efforts to enable them to carry out their programmes.

**SADDAM'S BIRTHDAY:** The Iraqi ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jassem Hussein is holding a reception at Amra Hotel in Amman on Thursday evening on the occasion of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's birthday that falls on Friday. A Iraqi embassy spokesman said that the reception will be attended by Iraqi nationals in Jordan and an audience of invited guests and members of the diplomatic missions. Following the reception there will be a variety of Iraqi national folk show.

## Preparing for 1992's big event:

## Armouti coordinates Jordan's effort

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — The Jordanian national committee for the 1992 Seville Universal Exposition and the commemoration of the quincentenary of the discovery of America is expected to be the largest event of its kind and to attract approximately 28 million visitors, Armouti told the Jordan Times in a recent interview. More than 85 countries, including up to 12 Arab countries are taking part in the exposition which takes place between April and October 1992 in Seville, Andalusia.

A "Al Andalus 1992" committee was specially formed in appreciation of the "special contribution of Arab Islamic civilisation to Spanish history and the European renaissance," according to Armouti. Activities of the committee will include cultural and communication activities such as the publishing of books and holding seminars on the subject.

Asked what significance will Jordan's participation in the celebrations have on the country, Armouti said such participation would offer "an opportunity for interacting with other cultures and for promoting Jordan's image" abroad, especially in Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

Such participation, he said, will also give Jordan an opportunity to expose its heritage to the world, including its books, publications, cultural output and other human activities. It will also help "assert the historical impact of Arabic culture on Western civilisation and the renaissance," Armouti said.

As for the cost of such participation, Armouti said "Jordan will not incur heavy costs" because the venues and facilities are already provided for. Jordan will have to pay for the transport of cultural groups, exhibition materials, in addition to building a pavilion in Seville.

Members of Jordan's national committee include dean of the faculty of scientific research at the University of Jordan Dr. Adnan Al Bakhit, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage Secretary General Dr. Hani Al Amad, Ministry of Tourism Secretary General Nasri Atalla, Ministry of Information Secretary General Trad Al Fayez, Jordan's Ambassador to Spain Mohammad Al Idwan, head of the international relations department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Khalid Othman, Royal Jordanian's Vice President for Public Relations Munib Touqan, Islamic architecture specialist engineer Rasem Badran, Professor of Andalusian history at the University of Jordan Dr. Mohammad Abdol Hatameleh, head of the accounting department at the Ministry of Finance Abdul



Kirbet As Samra treatment plant treats Amman's waste water (file photo)

## Country's inadequate sewage systems flood in winter

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Jordan's 14 waste water treatment plants are not sufficient to cope with amounts of water reaching them during the rainy season, and some of them last winter faced an increase of 1,000 per cent over capacity, according to the director of the ministry's central operations department Saqr Al Salem.

The plants have been set up to deal only with sewerage and waste water and to use the treated water for irrigation purposes, Salem said in an interview with Al Dustour daily published Wednesday.

He said that there was no way that sewerage systems can work according to plan during the winter season in Jordan because rain water as well as the sewerage and other effluvia pour into the sewers which in turn carry the whole lot to the waste water treatment plants.

According to Salem, the plant installed at Salt, for example, received 9,480 cubic metres of water daily during the past winter

season, compared with the plant's maximum capacity of 500 cubic metres.

Salem said rain water falling on homes, on the streets and swamps has found its way to the sewers. If the manholes are opened to take in rain water flowing off the streets, a lot of stones and mud are carried down into the sewers causing blockages, Salem added.

When waste water treatment plants were planned, he said, they were not designed to take in so much water and therefore fail-

ture is bound to occur.

Salem said that when sewers can not absorb all the rain water there will be an outflow into the streets of rain water mixed with water from the sewers. If the manholes are opened to take in rain water flowing off the streets,

a lot of stones and mud are carried down into the sewers causing blockages, Salem added.

Farhan made the statement on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the SSC in the Kingdom. According to the SSC law, individuals can benefit from the SSC pension if they reach the retirement age provided that they are paying premiums for at least 10 years. Any beneficiary, Farhan noted, can send a request to the SSC headquarters on whether he or she would like to take the compensation in lump sum or in the form of pension.

Beneficiaries who have not paid for at least 10 years and wish to be included in the pension scheme have to pay for the previous years and make up the difference, Farhan noted.

The SSC provides services to 515,000 people, Jordanians and others living and working in the

Kingdom, according to Farhan. He said that since 1980 when the SSC was established, a total of 145,000 citizens have benefited from the SSC compensation scheme, including 6,000 who are now on the SSC's pension payroll.

Altogether, the SSC has paid JD 11.5 million in pension, of which JD 4 million were paid in compensation for death.

Dr. Farhan said that lump sum compensation is paid to women if they leave work to get married and settle at home, Jordanians and foreigners upon finally leaving the country to settle abroad and Jordanians who are convicted by court and are sent to prison to serve for at least five years.

Otherwise, Farhan noted, any one covered by the SSC law is entitled to benefit from the SSC pension scheme provided he or she had paid dues for at least 10 years or reached the age of retirement.

Farhan said that the SSC now has assets in cash and real estate estimated at JD 254 million, accumulated from the premiums paid by the beneficiaries since 1980.

According to an SSC report earlier this month, SSC funds are invested in agricultural, tourist, industrial, banking and other projects and part of the funds are in the form of shares in major companies, earning profits for the SSC beneficiaries.



Mahdi Farhan

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## Qatanani briefs Canadian students

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — A delegation of students from Canada met here Wednesday with a Foreign Ministry official and heard details about the situation in the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The delegation, comprising 12 students and two teachers, had made tours of the Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, and they plan to go to the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip Thursday to study the refugee situation

there, according to ministry officials here.

## Specifications for lifts

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — A technical committee preparing a national building code Wednesday endorsed regulations and specifications for lifts in buildings and walls. Meeting under the chairmanship of Khasif Hawwari, secretary general of the Ministry of Public Works, the committee revised proposed amendments to

the regulations and specifications on thermal insulation in buildings and the formation of specialised sub-committees to decide on space that should be left between buildings, and regulations governing retaining walls.

The Ministry of Public Works in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) is preparing a national building code.

## WIL calls for solidarity against Israel

**MECCA (Petra)** — The World Islamic League (WIL) has issued a call to all Muslims to help stop Israel's criminal actions in the occupied Arab territories and its acts of sacrifice at the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and the other holy places in the occupied Palestinian lands.

The statement expressed the Muslim countries' concern over Israel's continued violations of Palestinian human rights and denunciation of religious places in Palestine.

The call which was made in a statement issued here, also urged all governments and peace loving nations to stand firm in the face of Israel's repressive measures

## Amra appoints Rausch food, beverage manager

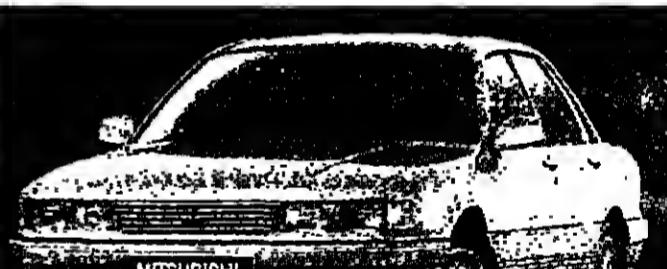
**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Amra Hotel in Amman has appointed Peter Rausch as food and beverage manager in a bid to maintain the best services for customers.

Rausch is a well seasoned manager who had earlier served at famous hotels in London, Frankfurt, and Vienna.

Amra Hotel has been holding

nightly celebrations since the beginning of the Holy Month of Ramadan and has been offering specially prepared dishes and an assortment of sweets. Rausch has been instrumental in the preparations and serving dishes to the taste of all customers.

Peter Rausch



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## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- \* An art exhibition by French artist Jean-Francois Noble at Hayat Arts Centre.
- \* An exhibition of books and handicrafts at Princess Alia College.
- \* A scientific book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### RAMADAN SOUQ

- \* Ramadan open-air market, which includes foodstuff, clothes, home appliances and children's toys at Mahatta, eastern Amman.
- \* International Ramadan Souq, in which 14 Arab and Islamic countries are taking part, at the International Auto Centre, Queen Alia International Airport Highway.

### FILMS

- \* A feature film entitled "In the Heat of the Night" at the American Centre — 4:00 p.m.

### THEATRE

- \* An Arabic play entitled "Satan's Laws" shown as part of the cultural festival of the Jordanian community colleges, at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

## ANGLICAN CHURCH IN AMMAN

### HOLY WEEK AND EASTER SERVICES 1989

Palm Sunday, 23.4.89

8 a.m. Holy Communion  
6 p.m. Family Communion,  
with blessing of Palms.

Maundy Thursday, 27.4.89

5.30 p.m. Commemoration of  
the Last Supper, with  
washing of the feet.

Good Friday, 28.4.89

6.30 p.m. Joint  
Arabic/English Service.

Holy Saturday, 29.4.89

8.00 p.m. Easter Vigil and  
Renewal of Baptismal Vows.

Easter Day, 30.4.89

6.00 a.m. Easter Day Sunrise  
Service at Mount Nebo.

6.00 p.m. Easter Evening  
Service

Clergy: The Revd. William Taylor 628543

The Revd. Veli Järvinen 822605

A VERY HAPPY AND BLESSED EASTER TO ALL —  
"CHRIST IS RISEN!"

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1975

جورنال تايمز يومي اردني مطبوعة مستقلة مختصة في المخابرات والسياسة الاردنية

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

## A new beginning

HAVING lived through the past few days of turbulence resulting from the destructive actions taken by protesters against price hikes of some goods, His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the nation Wednesday gave the country a renewed hope and a revived sense of purpose.

The King's determined pledge to eliminate the root causes of discontent among the people over recent economic austerity measures demonstrates his firm commitment to the country's development and progress. While it is no easy task that confronts the country's leadership and its people, one of the major elements that should contribute positively to the process of readjustment is participation and contribution by every citizen. It entails constructive action coupled with broad dialogue to help smooth the path that lies ahead.

The King's pledge for early parliamentary elections is a manifestation of his quest to achieve the goal of grassroots participation in the decision-making process. At the same time, his firm warning against anyone who seeks to tamper with national security and stability should serve as a strong deterrent to those who, wittingly or unwittingly, play into the hands of the enemy by carrying out or encouraging actions that cause damage to the infrastructure that Jordan has painstakingly built over the years.

In Jordan or anywhere else in the world, progress and development could only be nurtured and maintained in an atmosphere of security and stability and anyone who tries to undermine it cannot but be trying to block the process and development of the country. The pressures that have been brought upon to bear on Jordan that the King alluded to in his speech Wednesday were by no means a coincidence. In fact, part of the problems that Jordan faces today is the direct result of such pressures initiated by the hands of the enemy; and the massive destruction of public property that the Kingdom witnessed last week was one of the goals of such pressures, however indirect they might be. And hence His Majesty's stern warning.

Jordan has indeed made a new turn in its history and, hopefully, a fresh impetus will be given to its quest to be self-reliant. But that impetus is a responsibility of its citizens as much as it is of the leadership. Pinning blame, individually or collectively, for our economic problems at this point in time is a useless exercise and waste of precious time which should be utilised to build on what we have today.

We are on the verge of a new beginning in national life and let us realise and appreciate the importance of what lies ahead. Sacrifices will have to be made but to the noble cause of building our nation.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies Wednesday dealt in their editorials with King Hussein's directives to the secretaries general of various ministries in which he called for a general revision of the whole situation in the country and urged all citizens to cooperate closely in safeguarding the nation's highest interests. Al Ra'i daily said it was natural for the King to take this step and to call on all citizens to remove all negative aspects and influences that might impede the momentum of development. Revision and re-assessment are two important factors at the moment since they help us plan ahead in all matters and help us to discover our faults and our shortcomings in preparation for continued march towards the aspired progress, the paper noted. The re-organisation of the Jordanian home, the paper noted, should entail the process of re-assessment and persistence in implementing development plans. The Jordanian home, the paper added, takes pride in its leadership and the courageous and wise actions of King Hussein who continues to provide his family with care and direct its members towards a brighter and prosperous future.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Wednesday tackles the stalled Iraqi-Iranian negotiations and the lack of progress in the talks for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 to bring about a lasting peace in the Gulf. Mahmoud Rimawi says that except for a ceasefire and the on and off sessions the Iraqi-Iranian negotiations have proved differences still persist and there is nothing that prevents an outbreak of conflict. The writer notes that Iraq is well prepared for a lasting peace and has set up a new parliament and is reorganising its home and celebrating its victories in the eight year war. For its part Iran is bogged down in internal strife and a struggle for power which in turn is impeding the negotiations and making it more difficult for U.N. mediation efforts to succeed, the writer adds. He criticises Tehran for failing to implement U.N. resolutions for reaching a lasting settlement and Iran's continued violation of the ceasefire agreement along the border. He says that as long as the Iranians are adamant in their position, peace in the Gulf region will remain as remote as ever.

Al Dustour daily described King Hussein's address to the secretaries general of the various ministries as serving as a message to the whole country and directives to its citizens. The paper said that the King has thus made it clear that Jordan is facing tremendous challenges and hardships which require patience and self-reliance and dedication to serving the nation. The King has breathed hope in the hearts of his people and urged them to shoulder their responsibilities and safeguard their country's highest interests, the paper said. Jordan, as the King pointed out, is now at the threshold of a new stage of comprehensive reorganisation and this requires cooperation on the part of all citizens. It said that the Jordanian family will back the King's endeavours and go along with him in his efforts to confront the challenges and in preserving Jordan as a strong fortress defending the Arab homeland.

## PLO and the intifada — a fruitful relationship

By Muhammed Rabbani

THE role and influence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the development, institutionalisation and direction of the current popular uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has been fiercely contested since almost the moment it began by Palestinian, Arab and foreign observers alike. While few continue to deny the leading role which has been and continues to be exercised by the Palestinian national movement in the occupied territories, changing political circumstances have at the same time transformed the nature of the debate.

With the prospects of a political arrangement involving the active participation of the PLO appearing greater in early 1989 than at any other time since the organisation was established in 1964, two paramount questions have emerged. To the press corps and policy analysts, the main concern has become whether the PLO leadership in Tunis, Damascus, and Baghdad can effectively control the streets of Gaza, Jerusalem, and Nablus. Palestinian and Arab activists and intellectuals, on the other hand, are taking part in a different discussion altogether. For this latter group, the primary issue is whether the apparent international breakthrough achieved by the PLO in Algiers, Stockholm and Geneva this winter has justified the historic concessions such an opening required. While the Palestinian leadership is being credited with a skillful management of the *intifada* which has brought Palestinian national aspirations significantly closer to fruition, it is also facing apprehension that it has embarked upon a dangerous journey which puts both the uprising itself and the future of the Palestinian struggle at risk.

**The PLO's pre-eminence**  
The relationship between the Palestinian leadership in exile and the residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is a complex

one which cannot be reduced to simple questions about the one's "control" of the other. Although the PLO is banned in the occupied territories and thus cannot operate publicly, the movement has an active presence in these regions. Most important, it commands the allegiance of the overwhelming mass of Palestinians. This has been borne out not only by various public opinion polls but also by the only municipal elections the nationalist forces have co-ordinated — the 1976 pro-PLO victory at the polls was so decisive that Israel has refused to repeat the exercise since.

Similarly, it was the Unified National Command (UNC), consisting of cadres from the four PLO factions mentioned above, which took on the political leadership of the revolt. By most accounts it enjoys the full as well as voluntary support and confidence of the vast majority of Palestinians under occupation, and this precisely because it is indistinguishable from the PLO. As the uprising entered its second year in December 1988 it became clear not only that the rebellion was made possible by the extensive PLO infrastructure which had been nurtured over the years in the West Bank and Gaza, but also that it could not have been sustained without it.

While it is one thing to show that the PLO is not external to the occupied territories, enjoys tremendous support there, and is the only viable indigenous movement (as indicated by the oft-repeated slogan: "The PLO is the Palestinian people and the Palestinian people is the PLO"), it is quite another to gauge popular Palestinian support for a particular line being followed by the leadership in Tunis. Until this point, it has been conventional wisdom to state that while the Unified National Command directs the revolt and receives the required assistance from outside, the executive committee of the PLO takes the political decisions at the international level which are to achieve the shared goal of the two — an end to the occupation.

Because the UNC is a local grouping which must by force of circumstance function clandestinely, and represents Palestinians everywhere, has international experience but not the intimate, minute-by-minute knowledge of conditions in the territories, it was above all a logical division of labour. Its workings were made most obvious during the Palestine National Council session in Algiers (November 1988), when the "external branch" proclaimed statehood and began a wide-ranging

diplomatic campaign for recognition while the "internal branch" organised support demonstrations in the defiance of a massive Israeli military build-up and curfews which confined more than 1,000,000 people to their homes.

### United behind Arafat?

Indeed, public opposition to the Declaration of Statehood in Algiers and the further concessions offered by the executive committee chairman, Yasser Arafat, in Geneva, has been noteworthy for its relative absence. While the PFLP painted slogans denouncing Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 and distributed speeches by Dr. George Habash, questioning the statements made by Arafat in Geneva, no one appears willing to risk an open confrontation which could (and probably would) split the UNC and spell the end of the uprising. Only the Muslim fundamentalist group, Hamas, hoping to capitalise on what it perceives to be popular disillusionment with a two-state solution, has intensified its attacks on the "treason" of the PLO. But its impact, as indicated by its violent enforcement of general strikes (as opposed to voluntary participation in those called by the UNC) is limited and may soon reach its saturation point.

While there is said to be a sense of resignation, if not betrayal, felt privately by many Palestinians in the camps of Lebanon and Syria, the situation in the occupied territories is somewhat different. It is these regions, and particularly the West Bank (whose refugee camp population is only 15 per cent), which have the most to gain from an Israeli withdrawal and a two-state solution. Additionally, the imperatives of the moment, as suggested above, have demanded national unity and have not been conducive to the fierce debate one might have expected. And, the moment of truth is still too distant to allow an open rift to develop.

## Abdul Haq, Afghan rebel commander plotting fall of Kabul

By Grant McCool

Reuters

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — In a quiet suburban house, Afghan guerrilla commander Abdul Haq plots the fall of Kabul.

He uses computers to store plans for military operations, strikes and civil disobedience in the Afghan capital and has detailed maps hidden behind sliding screens.

"It's a waiting game for Haq, one of the most effective rebel commanders to have emerged from the 10-year Afghan war.

"The difference between us and other 'Mujahideen' is that we work inside the city with the people, the Afghan army, police forces and different regime forces within the city," he said in an interview at his guarded home in the north-western Pakistani city of Peshawar.

Fighting against Afghan Communists has aged him far beyond his 30 years. His thinning hair-lined face and plastic artificial foot are among the physical scars of more than a decade of war.

"I have a belief that we've got to stop one day... It is sometimes too much," said Haq, commander for the Kabul area of the Hezb-i-Islami (Khans) Party, one of seven Pakistan-based Muslim guerrilla groups fighting the Soviet-backed government.

Controversial for his criticism of the politicians in the seven-party alliance who formed an interim government in exile in February, Haq is frank about the failings or rebel strategy in the siege of the south-western city of Jalalabad.

"There was no contact between them and the people in the city, it turned to conventional war. But the main problem is that the Mujahideen were too strong in that area, and they became too proud of themselves and did not use their brains," he said.

"I know the regime is not strong there. I know the people do not want to fight for the regime or die for them, but the Mujahideen made them fight for survival."

The stubborn defence of garrisons around the city, attacked in early March, has surprised the Mujahideen and their Western supporters who predicted a quick victory.

The rebels, heartened by the relatively easy capture of the important government post at nearby Samarkhel, pressed on to the airport but were stalled by air force bombing and the presence of dense minefields.

"Let me show you something," says Haq, getting up and walking across to his desk in his thickly-carpeted study. It is a copy of a magazine interview published in

May last year in which he warned against such an assault on Jalalabad, saying the loss of thousands of lives would not be worth it.

"So now if they carry on it will be bad and if they pull back that will also be bad," Haq said.

Wounded 15 times, his foot smashed by a landmine at Paghman west of the capital 18 months ago, Haq has seen enough killing to make him prudent when it comes to committing his men to the task of overthrowing the capital without a massive artillery assault that would risk killing civilians and losing sympathy.

"We have to find a way to minimise the bloodshed... It is a question of tactics and strategy which can take care of the regime in such a way you don't lose many people."

Haq said there was a network of 150 to 200 groups under his command, some of them working within the government, among the city's 2.5 million people.

"Our plan is to wear the regime down with strikes or civil disobedience. Where the people cannot put the pressure on from

the inside, the soldiers will apply pressure from the outside," said Haq, a short, rotund man.

Haq said he had taken part in three coup attempts by the age of 18, the last of which brought him arrest and a death sentence. "The regime changed and a death sentence," he said.

Haq said he has been under pressure from Pakistan, other Mujahideen groups, the United States government and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to launch an assault on Kabul.

"Too many people have been in our country and now we want to be left alone," said the commander, who is married with two daughters and a son.

Haq's foot injury limits his forays into Afghanistan to one month or six weeks a year. "When I do go I hurt my back and my shoulder because I keep falling down... I just try my best. I know I'm not wonderful, but I feel kind of guilty not to go."

Based in exile in Pakistan with other anti-Communists since 1976, Haq has served as commander in his home province of Nangarhar, of which Jalalabad is the capital, and in the Kabul area. He took over operations in Kabul in mid-1980, five months after the Soviet Union sent its troops to prop up the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The last Soviet troops withdrew February 15 this year.

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## EN BREF

**Le président nord-yéménite à Amman**

Le président du Nord-Yémen, M. Ali Abdallah Saleh, s'est rendu à Amman lundi où il a rencontré le roi Hussein de Jordanie. Le souverain hachémite a notamment expliqué à son hôte la "nature des événements" qui se sont déroulés depuis mardi dans le royaume. Il l'a également assuré de la "normalisation de la situation" et a souligné la "capacité" de son pays à surmonter cette "crise passagère". Le roi Hussein a en outre fait part au président nord-yéménite des résultats de ses récentes visites en France et aux Etats-Unis. Cette rencontre faisait suite à la venue du président irakien Saddam Hussein, dimanche, dans la capitale jordanienne.

**Sida, URSS, environnement à la une dans le monde**

Trois grands sujets domineront les soirées des téléspectateurs du monde entier la saison prochaine: le sida, les changements économiques et politiques en URSS et les problèmes de pollution. Ces trois thèmes reviennent en effet régulièrement dans les catalogues des producteurs de télévision, présentés au 26e MIP-TV (Marché international des programmes de télévision) qui s'est ouvert samedi dernier à Cannes, dans le sud-est de la France.

**Khomeyni pour la réforme de la constitution**

L'imam Khomeyni a approuvé lundi les démarches conjointes du Parlement iranien et du Conseil judiciaire supérieur en faveur d'un amendement de la constitution du pays. Le guide de la révolution a nommé une commission de vingt députés, parmi les plus hauts responsables de la République islamique, qui sera chargé de la réforme. Réforme qui porte notamment sur la "concentration" des pouvoirs au sein de l'exécutif et du judiciaire iraniens. Le nombre des députés du Parlement devrait par ailleurs être accru.

**Le bœuf danois en question**

Les abattoirs danois de "Slagtergården" ont décidé de suspendre toute livraison de viande bovine aux pays arabes après les déclarations des autorités sanitaires saoudiennes et des Emirats faisant état de traces de porc (1% à 2%) dans les exportations. Selon le directeur des abattoirs danois, ce sont les additifs qui donneraient "les mêmes réactions à l'analyse que la viande porcine". Copenhague prend néanmoins l'affaire très au sérieux. Les livraisons de bœuf haché danais aux pays arabes représentent en effet quelque 85 millions de francs par an.

**Une sorcière dans l'armée de l'air**

Une jeune recrue de l'armée de l'air américaine, qui s'affirme sorcière, vient d'obtenir de sa base militaire le droit d'observer son propre calendrier de fêtes religieuses. Patricia Hutchins, 21 ans, a bénéficié dans sa requête du soutien efficace de l'aumônier de la base de Lackland, où elle a été affectée. L'histoire ne dit pas si le culte de Wicca, d'origine céleste, dont elle se réclame interfère ou non avec sa profession d'infirmière.

**Un Thaïlandais meilleur récitant du Coran**

Le 30e concours international de lecture du Coran s'est achevé lundi à Kuala Lumpur par la victoire d'un ressortissant thaïlandais. Ibrahim Harun s'est imposé devant un Iranien et un Koweïtien. L'épreuve féminine a été remportée par une Malaisienne, Faridah Mat Saman. Les vainqueurs ont empoché un prix de plus de 2000 dollars. Trente cinq récitants de vingt-cinq pays participaient à ce concours annuel.

**Petit somme mortel**

Un amateur britannique de 21 ans s'est tué dimanche en tombant du haut de la grande pyramide de Guizeh, près du Caire. Le jeune homme s'était allongé sur l'un des blocs de la pyramide. Asompt, il a glissé et a fait une chute de plus de 146 mètres.

**Premier avion nigérian**

Le chef de l'Etat nigérian, Ibrahim Babangida, a baptisé le premier avion construit par son pays le week-end dernier, à l'occasion du 25e anniversaire de l'armée de l'air du Nigeria. Le prototype, qui reprend les deux noms de "Cocinelle de l'air", doit servir d'appareil d'entraînement aux pilotes de l'armée nationale.

**Paris-Istanbul-Damas-Amman...**

## Ma moto, mon chien et moi



L'Italie, la Yougoslavie, la Grèce, la Turquie, la Syrie, la Jordanie... Thierry Chambois a déjà parcouru plus de 12 000 kilomètres depuis son départ de Paris le 13 février. Sur sa moto, le strict minimum pour voyager... Et "Roxy", son chien, couché sur le réservoir, qui partage les aventures.

On connaît Saint-Roch et son chien, immortalisés par l'iconographie médiévale. De là à penser qu'un toutou pouvait sans broncher faire le tour du bassin méditerranéen, couché sur le réservoir d'une BMW 800... C'est pourtant l'exploit que réalise depuis deux mois et demi un certain Roxy, possible canidé à poils ras et noirs. "Il mérite le livre des records", plaisante son chauffeur et maître Thierry Chambois. D'autant plus que c'est lui qui franchit toujours les frontières le premier."

L'un et l'autre ont quitté Nantes, en banlieue parisienne, le 13 février. Thierry, 28 ans, révait depuis longtemps d'accomplir un long périple. Une fois décidé, il a troqué son travail de frigoriste contre la promesse de grands frissons. "Si je n'avais pas donné ma démission, je n'aurais jamais pu partir", explique-t-il.

Roxy a suivi, non sans avoir subi un préalable en seringue entièrement. "Je l'ai habitué au bruit, aux chocs, à rester sur la moto". Le dressage a porté ses fruits. "Il est d'un calme olympien", affirme Thierry. Et de bonne compagnie. "Beaucoup de gens m'ont demandé sur la route pourquoi je m'étais encombré d'un animal. Je réponds invariably que c'est mon compagnon, qui m'accompagne".

"Un sourire, la bonne humeur, ça suffit souvent pour communiquer, échanger des impressions", estime-t-il.

Ainsi évoque-t-il avec chaleur

sa rencontre avec des chasseurs dans un refuge du Nemrut Dagı, en Turquie. "Je me suis retrouvé avec eux un soir. Nous avons partagé la nourriture, ri ensemble", affirme Thierry. Et de bonne compagnie. "Beaucoup de gens m'ont demandé sur la route pourquoi je m'étais encombré d'un animal. Je réponds invariably que c'est mon compagnon, qui m'accompagne".

"Un sourire, la bonne humeur, ça suffit souvent pour communiquer, échanger des impressions", estime-t-il.

**La mission française terminée**

## Bombardements au Liban

Les bombardements ont repris à Beyrouth dans la nuit de lundi à mardi, après une semaine de relative accalmie. L'intensification des combats est intervenue quelques heures seulement après la fin de la mission française d'aide humanitaire au Liban...

L'équipe du pétrolier français "Penhors" a dû pousser un "oui" de soulagement en quittant les eaux territoriales libanaises lundi après midi. Après avoir déchargé 2 000 tonnes de fuel au terminal de Zahran, contrôlé par le gouvernement à majorité musulmane de Salim Hoss, puis 4 700 autres aux abords de la centrale électrique de Zouk, en secteur chrétien, le bâtiment a regagné Larnaca. Quelques heures plus tard, le ciel de Beyrouth s'embrasa.

Ces nouveaux duels d'artillerie entre l'armée syrienne et ses alliés, d'une part, et les troupes du général Aoun de l'autre, ont également coïncidé avec l'adoption, par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations-Unies, d'une dé-

claration confiant au secrétaire général de l'organisation une "mission de contact" sur le Liban. Mission rejetée par la Syrie. "L'internationalisation de la crise libanaise (...) signifie que la solution au Liban ne sera possible qu'après celle du conflit israélo-Arabe", a indiqué lundi son ministre des Affaires étrangères, Farouk Charchi.

Le ravitaillement en fuel de l'usine de Zouk a permis sa remise en marche et à plus de deux millions de Libanais d'être à nouveau alimentés en électricité.

La France a par ailleurs demandé lundi à la CES de "mettre en place dès maintenant" une seconde livraison de pétrole au Liban.

La veille, le Koweït avait donné son feu vert à l'accueil dans ses hôpitaux de blessés graves libanais. A l'instar de Paris, qui a organisé la semaine dernière l'évacuation de 89 victimes musulmanes et chrétiennes de la guerre civile. (D'après agences)

"La Syrie prendra part au sommet arabe extraordinaire convoqué par le Maroc le mois prochain", a confirmé lundi le ministre syrien des Affaires étrangères, en visite à Abou Dhabi. M. Farouk Charchi a également rappelé que Damas était favorable à l'examen de la réintégration de l'Egypte au sein de la Ligue arabe au cours de cette réunion, ajoutant que les relations entre Syrie et le Caire "évoluent de manière satisfaisante et positive".

Interviewé sur une éventuelle "réconciliation" entre Damas et Bagdad à l'occasion de ce sommet, le responsable Syrien s'est borné à indiquer que "la fin des différends (...) est dans l'intérêt des pays arabes". M. Charchi a d'autre part réaffirmé le soutien de son pays au Comité de la Ligue arabe sur le Liban et son opposition à toute intervention internationale.

"Nous rejetons l'internationalisation de la crise libanaise", a-t-il déclaré.

(D'après agences)

**Restaurations de monuments dans la cité antique de Jerash**

## L'aboutissement d'une longue recherche



A gauche: la porte sud avant sa restauration; à droite: la même,

d'abord fallu trier les blocs de pierre, dispersee ici et là, explique-t-il. Une fois sélectionnés les éléments qui apparaissent au monument, je me suis plongé dans tous les documents susceptibles de m'aider à les remettre en place".

Un grand puzzle

Parmi ces archives figuraient les photographies et les cartes de fouilles des archéologues de l'IFAPO, installés sur le site depuis 1982, aux côtés d'archéologues italiens, polonais et espagnols. "Le portail sud fait partie de la section dont nous avons la charge", souligne Jacques Seigne, responsable de l'équipe, qui compte trois architectes, une archéologue et un restaurateur. "C'est la première fois que nous entreprenons une restauration d'édifice à Jerash", poursuit-il.

Les travaux ont commencé il y a un an, avec l'arrivée d'un jeune coopérant architecte, Christophe Wagner. C'est à lui qu'est revenue la tâche de retrouver la forme exacte de la porte, puis de surveiller sa restauration. "Il a

commencé, viennent faire le point sur les dernières découvertes. "Les gens qui visitent Jerash ne se rendent pas compte de l'énorme travail qui précède toute restauration, et qui va de la fouille à la restitution graphique, en passant par l'étude des sols et les synthèses chronologiques et monographiques", souligne Jacques Seigne.

Une fois terminé le relevé précis des restes de la porte, ses dessins et calculs sous les yeux, Christophe Wagner a fait tailler les pierres manquantes par les ouvriers qui l'assistent dans son travail. Ce n'est qu'après cette minutieuse préparation qu'a pu commencer la reconstitution du puzzle. "Ca fonctionne vraiment de la même manière", précise-t-il. On prend d'abord les blocs dont l'emplacement ne pose aucune difficulté. Ensuite, on fait des essais".

La porte est remontée selon les techniques utilisées à l'époque romaine. Les pierres sont posées les unes sur les autres, l'ensemble étant ensuite consolidé par un mortier. Seules modifications: le maçonnerie, qui ne consiste plus

dans la simple application d'argile humide... et le recours à une grue pour déplacer les blocs, qui pèsent en moyenne huit cents à neuf cents kilos.

L'IFAPO a également entrepris la restauration d'un autre monument, à quelques dizaines de mètres de là, sur l'emplacement du sanctuaire de Zeus. Il s'agit d'un "Naos", nom donné aux petits temples grecs. "C'est un vestige extraordinaire", explique Jacques Seigne. Il fait partie des ruines qui témoignent de la période hellénistique, antérieure à la conquête romaine".

### Secteur-clé

Plus ancien monument jamais mis à jour à Jerash, ce "Naos" se trouve être également le plus vieux temple hellénistique de type oriental (forme carrée) répertorié dans le région. Autre intérêt, et non des moindres pour sa restauration: démonté pour servir à d'autres constructions à l'époque de la domination romaine, la plupart de ses éléments ont été conservés.

Ces restaurations illustrent

bientôt telle que l'ont vues les Romains...

dans la simple application d'argile humide... et le recours à une grue pour déplacer les blocs, qui pèsent en moyenne huit cents à neuf cents kilos.

L'extraordinaire richesse de la zone explorée par les chercheurs de l'IFAPO. Une aire qui comprend notamment le "tell", petite colline artificielle proche de la porte sud. "Nous avons la chance de travailler dans le secteur-clé de Jerash", reconnaît Jacques Seigne. Nous avons en effet trouvé, il ya quelques années, des céramiques de l'âge du Bronze et du Fer, qui proviennent que le "tell" constitue le site du village d'origine autour duquel s'est ensuite développée la cité hellénistique, romaine puis byzantine".

La terrasse du sanctuaire de Zeus témoigne elle aussi de l'intérêt historique de la partie sud de la ville antique. "C'est le seul endroit où nous pouvons retrouver les strates de toutes les époques, depuis l'âge du Fer jusqu'au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle", souligne Jacques Seigne. Reste que sur les quarante mille mètres carrés de la zone confiée par les Antiquités jordanviennes à l'IFAPO, seul le quart a jusqu'à maintenant été systématiquement fouillé.

En raison de Ramadan, le ciné-club ne propose que deux séances quotidiennes, respectivement à 20h00 et 21h30. Tous les films projetés cette semaine ont été primés aux Oscars.

Mardi 27: Cocoon et The accused.

Mercredi 28: Mainstoo et Travel by chance.

Samedi 29: Ragging ball et Out of Africa.

Dimanche 30: Quest of fire et Sophie's choice.

Alain Renon.

**Démission du gouvernement Rifai**

## Le roi Hussein calme le jeu

Le roi Hussein a accepté lundi la démission du premier ministre, Zeid Rifai et de son gouvernement. Cette décision intervient une semaine après le début des troubles provoqués par les augmentations de prix et dont le bilan officiel faisait état samedi de 8 morts et 83 blessés.

La vie avait repris son cours normal à Ma'an, Karak, Tafileh et Salt, lundi matin, avant même que ne soit rendue publique la démission du gouvernement de Zeid Rifai. Démission que le roi Hussein a acceptée dans la soirée, en rendant hommage au chef du gouvernement. Le souverain hachémite a notamment souligné "les circonstances délicates et difficiles" dans lesquelles s'est déroulé le mandat de son premier ministre. Il a également rappelé que les efforts de M. Rifai pour "l'assainissement des relations inter-étatiques" étaient à l'origine de la création du Conseil de coopération arabe (CCA).

Dans le même temps, Zeid Rifai avait lancé un appel à la solidarité des Jordaniens pour "dépasser" la crise actuelle et "sauvegarder" le royaume. Il a également demandé aux directeurs généraux des ministères d'expédier les affaires courantes, dans l'attente de la formation d'un nouveau cabinet.

Commentant l'accord conclu le 14 avril avec le Fonds monétaire international (FMI), à l'origine



des augmentations de prix (Le Jourdain des 20-21 avril), le souverain jordanien a estimé que son pays traverse actuellement une période de "réorganisation générale", qui exige "la collaboration de tous". (D'après agences).

Agé de 52 ans, Zeid Rifai avait été nommé premier ministre en avril 1983. Il avait déjà occupé ce poste de 1973 à 1976, cumulant à l'époque les portefeuilles de la Défense et des Affaires étrangères. Il fut auparavant chef du cabinet royal (1969) puis conseiller politique du roi (1972). M. Rifai est diplômé de deux prestigieuses universités américaines, Harvard et Columbia, où il a suivi respectivement des études de sciences politiques puis de droit et relations internationales.

Avant la rencontre Arafat-Mitterrand à Paris

## Elections: l'OLP divisée

Ramadan, afin de promouvoir la "réconciliation" entre l'OLP et la Syrie.

La quasi acceptation du plan Shamir a surpris les observateurs. Les dirigeants palestiniens avaient en effet indiqué dimanche qu'ils venaient d'informer les Etats-Unis de leur refus de participer au scrutin en présence des militaires israéliens. A l'issue des discussions, le FDLP a néanmoins maintenu son refus. L'incertitude qui continue de planer sur cette décision sera vraisemblablement évoquée lors de la rencontre entre MM. Arafat et Mitterrand, le 2 mai à Paris.

Qui a des élections sous occupation israélienne, si l'OLP participe au scrutin. La résistance palestinienne a également rappelé qu'il fallait favoriser la réintroduction de l'Egypte au sein de la Ligue arabe au cours de cette réunion, ajoutant que les relations entre l'OLP n'ont cependant pas accepté le principe d'une consultation avant le retrait des troupes israéliennes de Cisjordanie et de Gaza, comme l'a rappelé Nayef Hawatmeh, le leader du FDLP, toujours opposé à une telle "cession".

Abou Iyad, numéro deux du PFLP, a indiqué pour sa part que cette décision ne signifiait aucunement que l'OLP faisait nécessairement partie de l'opposition des territoires occupés" avancée par le premier ministre israélien. Abou Iyad a également confirmé qu'une délégation palestinienne se rendrait "sans condition préalable" à Damas après la fin du

## Haj: Ryad maintient les quotas

Americans get a first hand look at what it's like to be an Arab living under Israeli rule

## Brothers in name

**WALLACE** Emerson of Palestine, Arkansas spent some time recently in another Palestine far from home.

Emerson was one of 12 members of a special delegation of ADC's Eyewitness Israel programme. What was special about this delegation was that all its members are mayors or chief executives of U.S. towns called Palestine, Bethlehem, or Hebron.

As part of its continuing effort to enable a broad range of U.S. citizens to learn about Palestinian life in the occupied territories, ADC organised this special Eyewitness Israel delegation expressly for the purpose of reaching out to people in small towns across the country. And what better townspeople to learn about occupied Palestine than those whose towns are named after places in historical Palestine, and what better time than Christmas, the season of good will. Before accepting ADC's invitation, several of the delegates checked with the offices of their senators and representatives. They were told that ADC is respected in Washington and were encouraged to participate in the programme.

The six municipal executives and their wives met in Washington Thursday, Dec. 8, for briefings by Bir Zeit University professor Beshara Doumani about the historical, social, and political aspects of Palestine. Former Eyewitness Israel delegates Laura Cooley and Rick McDowell spoke about the current situation in the occupied territories and what to expect on the trip.

Emerson, whose Palestine has a population of 1,200, was making his first trip overseas. He noted that, "If the mayors of our communities can contribute in any way, it's a real important mission for us."

Danny Allison, the mayor of Palestine, Texas (population 15,048), also saw in the trip a direct role for himself. "It's a chance to tell people how I perceive the situation there firsthand, instead of how the news media presents it."

The other members of the de-

legation were: Maxine Emerson; Jeanie Allison; Kenneth Rehling, mayor of Hebron, North Dakota (population 1,078) and his wife Judy; Carmen Chick, mayor of East Palestine, Ohio (population 5,306) and his wife Esther; George Eggert, first selectperson of Bethlehem, Connecticut (population 800) and his wife Mary Ann; and Richard Bell, town board president of Hebron, Indiana (population 2,696) and his wife Jill.

At a farewell luncheon Dec. 9, Arab League Ambassador Clovis Maksoud emphasised the need for the delegates to keep an open mind and give Palestinians a chance:

"It is crucial that middle America, which is a constituency of conscience, develops the immunity against the distortion of the Palestinian images that have been so recurrent in the United States and that have for too long dismali the American people to perceive the realities in the Palestinian question. We are not asking you to be advocates. We are asking you to be fair."

Maksoud also struck a note of wistfulness: "Therefore, we welcome you to Palestine, to Hebron, to Bethlehem and hopefully also to other towns and cities in the new state of Palestine. You might be the first American delegation to the state of Palestine, and I think this in itself is historic. Perhaps the state is occupied..."

Perhaps you will be told that you are going to see human sufferings and uprisings... But let me tell you... you are on the threshold of being the first Americans to the Palestinian state. You might be able to tell your children and grandchildren that we were witnesses to the birth of a new nation."

### A concept changed

Emerson responded, "He kind of makes me feel like we will be a part of the rebirth of Palestine. And, historically speaking, that makes me feel very close to the Palestinian people."

"Before I got involved in (Eyewitness Israel), my conception of the Palestinians was about the same as everybody else in our area. I viewed them as a bunch of

terrorists," Emerson said. "But I see now that a lot of information has been misrepresented or suppressed. I'm looking forward to seeing the area for myself."

Allison found himself in a similar predicament: "I have read about this situation, but I don't know what whole lot about it."

Upon arriving in Jerusalem Dec. 10, the delegation had little time to recover from their jet lag and fatigue before facing the realities of Israeli occupation.

The first two mornings, the group had their breakfast interrupted by Israeli soldiers tear-gassing a group of Palestinian girls walking to school.

The delegates visited many Palestinians in their village homes and in Gaza refugee camps and met with human rights activists, the head of Inash al-Ura, the largest orphanage in the West Bank, and other Palestinian officials.

They also met Dr. Jad Isaac, an agriculture professor at Bethlehem University, which has been closed by Israeli authorities since 1987. Isaac, who gained acclaim for initiating community garden projects, told the group about his arrest and imprisonment in Ansar III for "growing tomatoes" and teaching people to be self-sufficient by growing their own fruits and vegetables.

The delegates spoke with the vice-chancellor of Bethlehem University, who told of Israeli injustices perpetrated upon the Palestinian educational system. Palestinian colleges and universities have been closed almost continuously since the beginning of the uprising and secondary and elementary schools have been closed for months at a time. During the meeting, a rock-throwing and rubber-helmet shooting confrontation took place outside the hotel.

The delegates also met with their counterparts — Mayors Elias Freij of Bethlehem, Khalil Mousa of Ramallah, and Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus, in addition to the deposed mayor of Hebron, Mustapha Natchi.

Soon after his arrival, Allison said, "I can stand here two or three hours telling you all the stories, and I've only been here a concept changed

two days." Allison said he witnessed four separate incidents of violence in his first six days in the territories. Nevertheless, Allison said that during his trip he did not feel threatened. "If I felt I or my wife were in danger, I'd cut it short and head for home."

The group visited Yad Vashem, the memorial to Jewish people killed by the Nazi regime. In addition, ADC organised a reception with the Vatican-appointed Patriarch of Jerusalem, Archbishop Michel Sabagh. Finally, the group visited many of the religious sites in historical Palestine and had a tour of Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

On their return from Tel Aviv, the delegates had an unexpected travel companion in the person of ADC President Abdene Jbara, who had been denied entry into Israel the previous day. In Washington, Jbara and the mayors held a joint press conference Dec. 19 at which Danny Allison read the following statement, signed by five of the mayors:

"The ADC has afforded us an opportunity, not as mayors or even Americans, but as one human being to another, to see for ourselves the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The Palestinians feel like America has lost most of its credibility. America has always been the epitome of democracy; the champion of human rights. Yet we support with millions of American dollars a government that does not care about the rights of the people whose land they occupy."

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The delegates spoke with the vice-chancellor of Bethlehem University, who told of Israeli injustices perpetrated upon the Palestinian educational system. Palestinian colleges and universities have been closed almost continuously since the beginning of the uprising and secondary and elementary schools have been closed for months at a time. During the meeting, a rock-throwing and rubber-helmet shooting confrontation took place outside the hotel.

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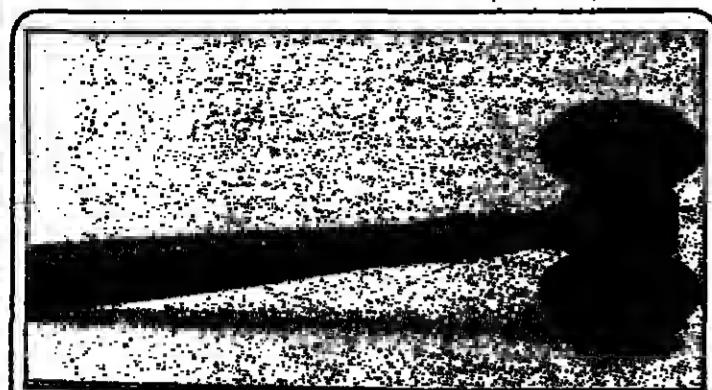
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## Focus on People

### Jordan as an offshore base

By Mariam M. Shahin

**This week Sharif Ali Zu'bi** a young lawyer, talks to Focus on People about the possibilities offered by the commercial laws in force in Jordan to increase the Kingdom's foreign revenues and its potential to assume the role of an excellent offshore base for foreign companies.

Born and raised in Amman, Zu'bi passed the General Certificate Examination at the Bishop Boys School before attending Charter House School at Surrey in England. He graduated in law and received a masters degree in 1985 from the University of Bristol. His specialisation was in banking and construction laws.

Zu'bi secured a practising licence from the Jordan Bar Association in November 1986 and joined his father's firm, Al Zu'bi law firm.

It was no accident that Zu'bi became a lawyer. Being the son and grandson of lawyers, he had a very early exposure to the professional arena which he was to come to call his. Visiting his father's office as a child as well as attending court sessions on occasion, he was groomed to be what he is today, a legal "wunderkind" at 25. His decision to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers who began practising law in the early years of the century in Palestine and expanded to open offices in Amman and Bahrain was "not just for the sake of continuity of the family business," says Zu'bi. "I enjoy the challenge that the profession poses," he says. "I consider it as the most noble of professions if practised in a noble and ethical manner."

Asked about the standards of the profession in Jordan, Zu'bi reiterated that "the profession has a good standard and like any other profession it can be improved upon by way of specialisation in certain areas of the law." The general trend in Jordan has been away from specialisation but Zu'bi thinks that due to the commercial expansion the country has witnessed there is more than justification, indeed, a necessity, for lawyers to specialise in certain fields in order to render better services to their clients.

The specialisation of the Zu'bi law firm is commercial law, banking, corporate law, construction and investment. Zu'bi points out that despite the somewhat outdated legal system that Jordan finds itself in, the Kingdom has fairly modern commercial laws. "The problem is that they have not been utilised to the fullest potential by any standards," he says. "Jordan's commercial laws have provided foreign companies and investors with privileges and exemptions that are, to say the least, very tempting. Jordan could be a very prosperous base for foreign investors both Arab and non-Arab to operate and invest; be it in tourism, industry, or agriculture. Secondly Jordan could be a very convenient offshore base for foreign companies, from which they could conduct operations and activities in the area."

Zu'bi laments the lack of publicity of investment opportunities in the Kingdom as well as the various exemptions and privileges offered to foreign investors in various fields.

Zu'bi points out that Cyprus, Bahrain and Turkey all serve as booming offshore bases to companies and investors around the world "although they offer less exemptions and privileges when compared with Jordan." Bahrain and Dubai have attracted most foreign companies because of their modern laws and the incentives they offer to foreign investors, whether in the local scene or in the offshore field. Due to wide and frequent publicity campaigns conducted by their concerned authorities, there is an immense flow of foreign currency to these countries.

Jordan, on the other hand, by not publicising and advertising more extensively the benefits, exemptions and privileges that it provides to foreign investors has not had the same chances of success. Zu'bi is of the opinion that Jordan could be a major banking, insurance and services centre in the region since it has all the basic requirements, including its geographic location and climatic conditions. "We have an abundance of skilled labour (relatively inexpensive) as well as sufficient personnel with professional training," he says.

"One of the things needed is a specialised government committee to review laws concerning investment and operations by foreign companies in Jordan" emphasises Zu'bi. "An improvement on the existing laws and facilitation of commercial transactions would also be beneficial. Once you remove bureaucratic red tape things tend to move faster and other investors will be given the courage to give Jordan a chance. Local industries are likely to benefit as well. I'm referring of course to export-oriented industries."

At this point Zu'bi believes that accommodating foreign companies and investors is essential if "Jordan wants to generate an inflow of foreign currency. At the moment there is a sizeable number of foreign-Arab and non-Arab investors in Jordan. In general it can be said that they are quite satisfied with their opportunities in Jordan or in their use of Jordan as the centre and base of their activities in the area. Government departments should do more to encourage such investments in Jordan, particularly in export-oriented industries and projects that foster the role of Jordan in tourism," Zu'bi says.

Above and beyond the purely commercial nature of foreign investment, transfer of knowledge and technology, employment, and the development of industries will inevitably be generated by such projects, he says. While conceding that the projects generate their own revenues, Zu'bi is quick to point out that to get "the show on the road it is essential to have a group effort by both public and private sectors. The commercial advantages and privileges that Jordan provides have to be more publicised. Foreign investors should be made aware of the investment possibilities and the possible use of Jordan as an offshore base."

As far as Jordan's laws are concerned "there are loopholes, but nothing that cannot be plugged." At the same time, "both the private and public sectors, which have a stake in the prosperity and development of this country, should make an effort to make the country's benefits known to all and anyone who is interested."

(Sharif Zu'bi is currently writing a booklet which emphasises the privileges and benefits that Jordan offers to foreign investors and the country's consequent viability to be an offshore base).



A deceptive family idyll: Emperor Franz Josef with his wife Empress Elisabeth ("Sissi"), their second daughter Stephanie, and their son Rudolf dressed as a soldier.



Marrying was a political necessity for the House of Habsburg. The wedding of Rudolf and the 16-year-old Belgian Princess Stephanie was a popular festival, the marriage a fiasco.

## The Mayerling tragedy

The following is the first of a two part article dealing with the life and times of Crown Prince Rudolf — the heir to the throne of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

Tour no. 4 of the Vienna Sightseeing Programme is a must for tourists: a bus journey through the southern Vienna Woods with a visit to the imperial hunting lodge of Mayerling. What hundreds of thousands of tourists hear within the walls of the modest mansion house — now a nunnery — is more or less the bitter-sweet story of the hopeless love of a royal prince for a 17-year-old baroness, which ended with the death of them both. Even a hundred years later, the story is as good as made to measure for film producers and novelists, who during this entire period have operated what is practically an industry turning out Mayerling legends. The real Mayerling tragedy was, however, that it represented the beginning of the end of an era in Europe.

### One hundred years ago,

On January 30, 1889, two bodies were discovered in the imperial hunting lodge of Mayerling, in the seclusion of the Vienna Woods some distance to the south of the capital city. One of them was the 17-year-old Baroness Mary Vetsera. The other was the only son of His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty Franz Josef I — the Crown Prince Rudolf; heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary; Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, etc.; Archduke of Austria, etc.; holder of 45 of the highest Austrian and foreign orders and decorations; Lieutenant Field Marshal; General Inspector of Infantry; Vice Admiral; Colonel of several regiments at home and abroad; Honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Vienna; Honorary Member of the Academies of Sciences in St. Petersburg and Lisbon.

Seldom has a death aroused the interest and imagination of contemporaries and later generations like that of the heir to the Habsburg Monarchy — it was quite simply the scandal of the century. The attempts by the imperial court to brush up the affair just aggravated the situation, because it opened the door to a torrent of inventions, stories, legends and scandalous insinuations. It was not even two weeks after the tragedy that a Dresden publisher issued the prospectus for a new novel entitled "Crown Prince Rudolf and the Drama of Mayerling," ostensibly written by one Baron Zichinsky, who had "naturally" been a personal friend of the deceased. Shortly afterwards, again in Dresden, one could buy the 10-Pfennig instalments of "Austria's Darling and the Women". This was followed in Zürich by the novel "The Hunter of Mayerling Hunting Lodge", while "Authentic Revelations..." came from Leipzig.

Right down to the present day, there have been more or less serious publications on the life and death of the unfortunate Prince, and constant attempts are made to solve the unsolvable — the last and most secret motives of a suicide. All the so-called "puzzles" or "secrets" of Mayerling have in fact been resolved in the biographies of Rudolf by Freiherr von Mitis (1928) and above all Brigitte Hamann (1978), and the suppositions and inventions reduced to verifiable facts. The following sketch of Rudolf's life, his political ideas, and his death, is based mainly on these two standard works.

Crown Prince Rudolf was born on August 21, 1858, in the Palace of Laxenburg, to the south of Vienna. He was the third child of the ruler of all the Austrian crown lands, Emperor Franz Josef I, and his wife Elisabeth, of the Bavarian Wittelsbach royal

family. Josef Strauss celebrated the birth by composing a "Crown Prince March" and a "Laxenburg Polka". A "Rudolf Hospital" was founded to serve the inhabitants of Vienna. The order of the Golden Fleece was laid in the infant's cradle, and an infantry regiment named for him. Something else that lay in his cradle, invisible but nonetheless real, was the curse that bad luck on his Wittelsbach ancestry since the time of Ludwig IX of Hessen.

### Wittelsbach connection

This Ludwig had been a peculiar, restless, individual, pedantic and despotic, violent and uncontrollable, who suffered from paranoid fears and imaginary illnesses. These characteristics were transmitted to Rudolf's cousins, Ludwig II and Otto I, Kings of Bavaria. The first drowned himself in the Starnberg Lake in 1886, and the second died in 1916 after 44 years of twilight existence in psychiatric care. Three of Ludwig's great-grandparents had been Wittelsbachs and one of them a Habsburg — "A lot of Bach and a little Burg," as the contemporary saying put it. His father Franz Josef (1830-1916), of the Habsburg imperial dynasty, stemmed from the Wittelsbachs on his mother's side; the parents of Rudolf's mother, the young Empress Elisabeth (1837-1898), were both Wittelsbachs.

In view of this ancestry, Rudolf's education was of primary importance. Court writers described it thus: "He inherited his father's characteristic of true kind-heartedness, to which was added the devoted love bestowed on him by his illustrious mother..."

Thus, through the fine combination of his imperial parents, the noblest seeds were implanted in the heart of the Crown Prince.

The truth was naturally something quite different. Franz Josef had never known the meaning of kind-heartedness — all his portraits show nothing but an expression in his eyes indicating a total lack of feeling for others. Archduke Leopold wrote of the Emperor, his family head: "We felt his cold hand. We archdukes felt it more often and colder than the others. He went through our lives, a driver with no feeling. What we felt did not get through to him; he did not understand it. He was hard, and remained constant and remorseless. Franz Josef was our destiny."

The illustrious mother took practically no interest in the upbringing of her child, for she was mostly on her travels somewhere or other, in order to escape from court and husband. Rudolf's parents were consistent in only one respect, namely that the father, too, devoted practically no time to his children.

Rudolf's education was entrusted to General Count Leo Gondrecourt, a raw and tyrannical martinet, who tried to force

the sensitive and timid child to grow into a hardened extrovert. When the Empress saw her son after the lapse of almost one year, she found him "dangerously nervous, and regarded it as "terrifying, to try to frighten a six-year-old child with water treatment and make him into a bore"; such an education would inevitably make Rudolf "almost into an idiot".

Before she again disappeared on her international travels, Elisabeth issued an ultimatum that the Crown Prince's education was to be entrusted to Joseph von Latour. This tutor turned out to be a sensible teacher and fatherly friend, who taught Rudolf critical and liberal ways of thinking, instilled in him a love of science, and armed him against the then prevalent prejudices of rank, race, religion and nationality. The grateful Rudolf held him in lifelong affection and honour.

On July 24, 1877, just before his 19th birthday, ended Rudolf's formal schooling, which had supplemented the standards of the upper secondary schools with the principal languages of the Monarchy (particularly Hungarian and Czech), as well as military science.

He was declared to be of age, and was given a new mentor, Count Charles Bombelles, a man of the world and typical courtier.

The latter had already provided essential support to Rudolf's uncle, the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, especially as regards the arrangement of amorous adventures. Bombelles himself was a counsellor of women, and now regarded it as his duty to ensure that his exalted master was kept in a balanced frame of mind by means of physical exercises and diversions of all kinds. He took every opportunity to entice Rudolf away from books into the open air, and arrange one "amusement" after another for him.

### A womanizer

At any rate, it can be said that Rudolf's relationships with women were both early and intensive. This was regarded as rather less damaging to his health than excessively intensive intellectual interests, which were in any case a thorn in the flesh of conservative circles at the imperial court, especially as regards their ever-suspected liberal and anti-clerical elements.

Women were not a scarce commodity, certainly not as far as Rudolf was concerned. An imperial archduke stood in a sense over and above the normal bourgeois moral code. Furthermore, as Princess Louise von Coburg put it: "Rudolf was more than handsome; he was seductive."

He was so assailed by women that he had to enlist the help of Vienna's chief of police.

Rudolf's wife in later years complained that "as a result of the many affairs he had had with women from his early years on, he had a low opinion of women as such, and did not regard them as being of equal status."

However, the man of the world Bombelles did prove his usefulness during the year of international travel that had been given to him at birth, and one year later became its commanding officer. In 1884 he was transferred to Vienna, and in 1886 took over the post of General Infantry Inspector that had been created for him. By now, he also had to carry out representation duties, which he did with pleasure on the occasion of scientific events.

He not only took the lead in the establishment of the Museum of Military History in Vienna, but also assisted personally whenever possible. In 1886 he lent his name to a 24-volume book series entitled "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture." Not only that, for he personally wrote the comprehensive introduction to the series, and several of the articles. Even more significantly, he was the author of several articles in "Brehm's Tierleben", the famous multi-volume publication on animal life that remains a standard work to the present day. Rudolf was a close friend of Brehm's, and felt considerably honoured when Brehm dedicated the second edition of the work to him.

An American author takes a road not travelled by

## Questioning the righteousness of the status quo

By Paul Gray

ALICE Walker ascended from the realm of mere literature after Steven Spielberg's film adaptation of her novel *The Colour Purple*.

The movie's huge commercial success — and the controversy that arose over its portrait of black males — ensured Walker's public renown as a woman with a cause, an author who, when she has a message, would rather write a book than call Western Union. Indeed, her poetry and fiction have always been, to some extent, polemical. Now that her potential audience has increased many times over, Walker, 45, has become more forthright about the burden of her prose: the horrors that whites have historically imposed on blacks and that men have inflicted on women. Perhaps these lamentable subjects cannot be exaggerated. But in her latest novel, *Walker tries*.

None of this admits argument, of course; legends, old or new, are not susceptible to logic. But when Walker's characters venture into more recent history, their opinions, to put it discreetly, seem open to debate. Is it, for instance, true that the white colonial powers driven out of Africa have enormous stores of outdated weapons to be got rid of? Is this really the whole, or even a valid, explanation of the current slaughter across the continent? Fanny's mother discusses the viciousness that people, especially white ones, display as the consequence of crucifixion done to them when they were young. "I shudder to think," she says, "what Hitler's childhood was like. But anyone can see that the Palestinians and their children are reliving it under the Israelis today."

Ultimately, all of Walker's principal narrators reveal themselves as dictators marqué, people who believe that the truth is whatever they happen to say and who will tolerate no dissenting opinions. The author rewards her characters with the good life, California style, where suitably enlightened men bake bread and Fanny can gloat over the advantages of elevated consciousness: "She was soon meditating and finding herself into the cosmic All. Delirious."

### Integrity and dignity

Suwelo believes, short of busting Miss Lissie out the door, that her voluminous story, in which a growing chorus of other voices gradually contributes, is an extended myth that must be taken in faith or not at all. Parts of it are enchantingly beautiful. She remembers precolonial Africa as the Edenic cradle of life, when women and men lived separately

The temple of my familiar by Alice Walker  
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; 416 pages; \$19.95



The author Alice Walker

## Africans urged to cut reliance on foreign food

NAIROBI (R) — Africa should stop trying to eat like the West and go back to traditional foodstuffs if it is to eradicate famine, a new development plan for the continent says.

"Imitative modernism", in which urban dwellers copy Western lifestyles and eating habits, must carry some of the blame for Africa's inability to feed itself, it said.

The continent could produce abundant quantities of such staple foods as maize, sorghum, millet, yams and cassava, said the plan which finance and planning ministers adopted at a meeting in April organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

But Africa's ecology did not suit widespread cultivation of crops such as wheat, barley, rice and oats — grains much sought after for everyday needs like bread and beer.

The plan, entitled "The African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes", warned that unless Africans ate more local food the goal of self-sufficiency "will forever remain unfeasible."

In the circumstances, Africa will find itself in the always humiliating situation of food-dependence," it added.

The Lagos plan of action endorsed by African heads of state in 1980 enshrined the target of food self-sufficiency as the top priority for the world's poorest remain unfeasible."

But reports submitted to the mid-April ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa showed the target was still well beyond reach.

One quoted U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) figure which indicated that in two decades Africa would need to spend \$28.5 billion a year on food imports.

Its own agricultural exports, currently dominated by cash crops such as cocoa, coffee and tea, would earn less than \$12 billion annually by then.

The U.N. commission estimated that food and drink imports cost a total \$10 billion in 1988 — some 16.5 per cent of total merchandise imports.

Other reports portrayed the hardships of farmers trying to cope with outdated tools and technology, lack of research and fertilisers, environmental decay, locusts, and — in a continent plagued by recurrent drought — inadequate irrigation aids and thus an overwhelming reliance on rain-fed cultivation.

FAO estimates showed that

cereal output in Africa jumped by one-fifth to 78.8 million tons last year, helped by good rains.

But many countries, particularly in North Africa, remained net food importers, according to the 1989 report of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

"For the 1988/89 season, Egypt alone has imported nearly 6.2 million tonnes of wheat and coarse grains, nearly a third of total African cereal imports. Moreover, because of drought, both Tunisia and Algeria sharply increased imports in 1988," it said.

Civil strife has hampered food production and aggravated hunger in countries like Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sudan.

Africa's bulging population, expected to grow to one billion by the year 2000 from 600 million now, adds to the problem.

Between 1975 and 1986 per

capita food output fell by more than one-tenth.

"Today one out of every four Africans depends on food aid for his survival," said the U.N. commission's executive secretary, Adebayo Adedeji.

"With a population of one billion, where is the food aid to come from?" he said in an interview at the end of the Addis Ababa meeting.

"We will never achieve self-sufficiency in Africa as long as there is divergence between our food habits and what we produce," he added.

He mentioned Nigeria as one country which had attempted to tackle the problem. It once used to spend \$3 to \$5 billion a year on rice imports before halting them. It also halted barley imports and told breweries to use local inputs.

"That is the kind of change we are asking for," he said.

### ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

#### Egyptair orders seven Airbus planes

PARIS (R) — Egyptair has ordered seven Airbus A300-600R jets, with an option on six more planes, Airbus Industrie said Wednesday. Industry sources said the deal was worth between \$450 million and \$490 million. Delivery will begin in spring 1990. Egyptair, Airbus Industrie's largest customer in Africa and the Middle East, already operates seven A300B4 aircrafts and leases two A300-600s. It announced an order for seven Airbus A320s in January.

#### Kuwait, U.S. sign investment accord

KUWAIT (AP) — The United States and Kuwait signed an investment guaranteed agreement, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) has reported. "The accord commits the U.S. Overseas Private Investments Corp., OPIC, to encourage American investments in developing countries where governments sign such agreements with the United States," KUNA said. The agreement will allow the Kuwaiti investors the advantage of benefiting from services in developing countries that have signed similar agreements with the United States, KUNA said. "The agreement will also lead to the consolidation of bilateral economic cooperation and encourage the flow of investment funds and the transfer of American technology to Kuwait," it added. The United States has signed similar agreements with about 100 developing countries, including four Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. Negotiations are currently under way with the United Arab Emirates to finalise such an accord.

#### Foreign airlines threaten Italy

ROME (R) — Foreign airlines are threatening to boycott Italy unless strikes that have disrupted air travel for nearly two years stop, Transport Minister Giorgio Santuz said. He said foreign carriers had told him they would divert their normal Italy-bound flights to airports such as the French Mediterranean city of Marseille unless the situation improved. "The threat is a real one because of the uncertainty reigning in Italian skies caused by the strikes," he told a conference in the Adriatic city of Ancona. Air travel in Italy has been disrupted for nearly two years by repeated strikes by Italian pilots, flight attendants and air traffic controllers involved in contract disputes with the state airline Alitalia or airport authorities.

#### S. Korean current account falls sharply

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea's current account surplus fell to less than half of last year's level in the first quarter of this year due mainly to sluggish exports, government officials have said. The current account measures trade in goods and services plus certain unilateral transfers. Officials at the Bank of Korea, the central bank, said South Korea's current account recorded a surplus of \$1.3 billion for the first three months of this year — \$317.9 million in January, \$360.2 million in February and \$422.5 million in March. The January-March surplus is only 44.5 per cent of the \$2.9 billion surplus in the same period last year. The bank officials attributed the shrinking surplus to an export slump coupled with spreading labour protests and the strong won, the South Korean currency. The overall economic figures are alarming, the officials said. They especially expressed concern that exports, the mainstay of South Korea's economy, grew only 8.1 per cent in the first quarter. Analysts said the falling economic trend would continue even if the economy picks up in the second quarter.

## Canadian firm wins control of Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV (R) — A Canadian company agreed in principle Tuesday to buy a controlling interest in Israel's Jerusalem Post newspaper, outbidding some of the world's leading Jewish millionaires, the owners said. Hollinger Inc., a Toronto-based company which owns 204 newspapers including Britain's Daily Telegraph, confirmed the deal with Israel Investors Corp., a subsidiary of the ailing Koor Industries.

Neither side disclosed the price for the 55 per cent stake.

"We have reached agreement in principle with Hollinger because they were the highest bidder. The details have still to be worked out by the lawyers," Koor's financial controller, Simon Raviv, told Reuters.

Publishing sources said Hollinger bid \$20.6 million for the stake in the left-leaning English-language daily, which Koor is selling as part of a recovery programme agreed with creditor banks and the Israeli government.

Hollinger President David Radler declined to say why his company had bid much more than other contenders, including British publisher Robert Maxwell, Canadian investor Charles Bronfman, Australian businessman Richard Pratt and U.S.-based ex-Israeli entrepreneur Arye Genger.

One senior Israeli publisher estimated the Jerusalem Post was worth no more than \$3 million. It has a daily circulation of about 28,000 rising to 50,000 on Friday, and a weekly international edition.

Joint editor Erwin Frenkel said Hollinger had given adequate assurances about the newspaper's editorial independence.

"They have allayed our fears and we have full confidence that the character of the paper will be preserved," he told Reuters.

The Jerusalem Post champions has been highly critical of the government's handling of a 16-month Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

Frenkel said the Post's staff were relieved the paper had not been sold to Maxwell. Last month Maxwell publicly berated the editor of the Hebrew-language daily Maariv, in which he has a share.

## Arab Potash targets JD 20 million net profit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Potash Company (APC) expects to produce 1.4 million tonnes of potash during 1989, to register 16.7 per cent increase over 1988 production, according to APC Director-General Ali Nsour.

In a statement published Wednesday in Sawa Al Shaab Arabic daily, Nsour said that APC hopes to earn \$130 million in revenues during the current year of which JD 20 million will be a net profit.

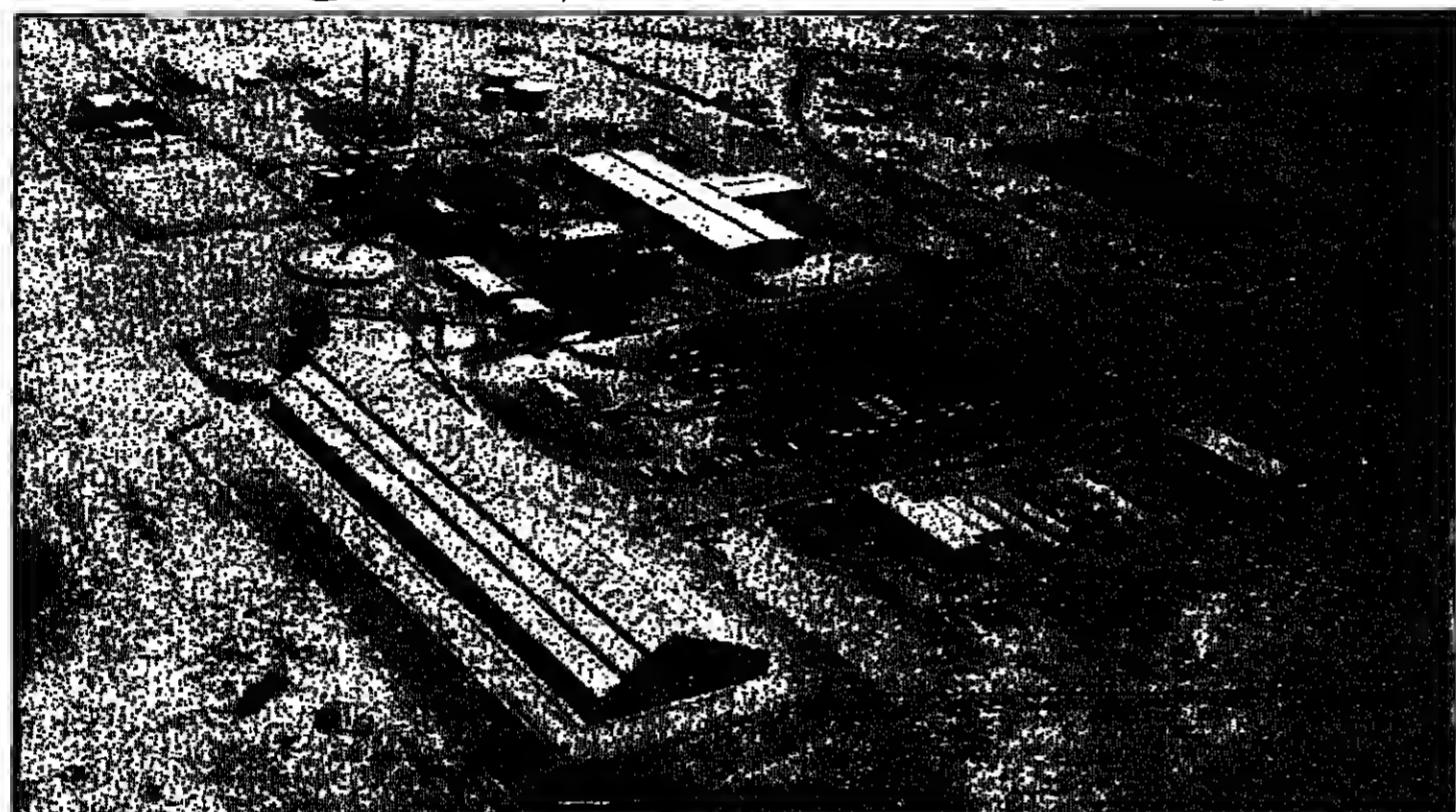
Nsour noted that last year the company made a net profit of JD 6.8 million as its total revenues amounted to \$113 million.

The company's current expansion programme is bound to enable the company to produce 1.8 million tonnes in 1992 and 2.2 million tonnes in 1994, Nsour noted.

The past year witnessed a growing demand for Jordanian potash in international markets which prompted the company to consider increasing production, especially to meet the needs of the Asian customers, Nsour pointed out.

He noted that Asian countries prefer to purchase their needs of potash from Jordan because the Kingdom has a central geographical location between continents and due to its high quality product.

According to Nsour, the following countries import Jordan's potash: India, China, South



An aerial view of the Arab Potash plant on the Dead Sea (file photo).

Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. He said that these countries buy nearly 86 per cent of Jordan's total production.

Nearly 12 per cent of the King-

dom's potash production goes to European countries like Italy, France, Turkey, Greece and countries in northern Europe, Nsour explained.

He said that nearly two per

cent goes to Tunisia, Iraq and Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, while the rest goes to the local market.

APC is currently involved in studies to expand production em-

ploying new techniques as this has become imperative in view of the rising potash prices on world markets which, he said, are expected to continue rising during this year.

## Argentines race against soaring price increases

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentines went into a buying spree Monday and Tuesday, emptying supermarket shelves and exhausting stocks of cars, refrigerators and other consumer goods in a race against soaring price increases.

In a whirl of hyper-inflation, supermarkets are marking up prices once, or sometimes twice a day, while the austral currency continues its free-fall against the dollar, having lost 25 per cent of

its value in under two days and over 80 per cent since early February.

Officially estimated forecast a cost of living increase of between 35 and 40 per cent in April alone, but flour, sugar, eggs and other basic consumer items have already tripled in cost in little more than a month.

The economic crisis has hurt the government of President Raul Alfonsin, which faces general elections in less than three weeks.

According to Nsour, the following countries import Jordan's potash: India, China, South

A Buenos Aires radio station reported Tuesday that customers had overturned carts of goods at one supermarket after the management announced over a loud speaker that all prices were immediately raised by 30 per cent.

Purchases of flour are often limited to three kilogrammes per customer and some products have disappeared from shelves altogether. Car dealers said orders for the next two to three months were booked solid.

austral as "financial terrorists."

Exporters are pushing for a revamped exchange rate system. They currently receive just 36 austral to the dollar against a free market rate of over 90.

In a desperate bid to lure investors away from the dollar and into local currency time deposits, banks capped the interest rate for short term deposits to 140 per cent a month on Tuesday, nearly double the previous day's rate.

### Bush renews plea for cut in capital gains tax

PALO ALTO, California (AP) — President George Bush said Tuesday that his proposed cut in capital gains taxes is not "a tax break for the rich" but is needed to help the United States compete in the global economy. Bush took note of criticism of

his proposal in Congress saying: "Well, they couldn't be more wrong. Lower capital gains taxes will create jobs for those who don't have jobs, and help build a better America."

Capital gains taxes are levied on the profits that businesses and individuals make on investments.

The president wants to cut the 33 per cent maximum tax on capital gains to 15 per cent and to exempt entirely the gains accrued by people with incomes under

\$10,000 a year. When fully effective in 1995, the tax break for capital gains would apply to assets held for 36 months or longer. The theory is that profits from those sales would be reinvested, spurring growth in the U.S. economy.

Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell and other top congressional Democrats have criticised Bush for pushing the capital-gains reduction, which they term "a tax break for the

high-technology area.

"Lower capital gains taxes will create jobs for those who don't have jobs, and help build a better America," he said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. economy, surpassing the \$5 trillion mark for the first time, expanded at a robust annual rate of 5.5 per cent in the first three months of 1989, the fastest pace in more than a year, the government reported.

The Commerce Department said that almost half of the increase in the gross national product (GNP) came from a statistical catch-up from last year's drought.

Fahd was speaking with a group of Saudi citizens who called on him in the Red Sea port city of Jeddah on the occasion of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month.

"Oil is a sensitive commodity and we should not subject it to up and down experiments," he added.

Saudi Arabia is the biggest OPEC producer.

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer and his counterparts in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council were meeting Wednesday in Jeddah to work out a joint policy on oil production and prices.

The agreement helped raise oil prices closer to the \$16 per barrel benchmark price set by the group after two years of fluctuation prices.

Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah suggested in a preface to the report that among the factors that contributed to the healthy performance of KPC were measures taken to ensure the flow of oil during the Iran-Iraq war, which was halted last Aug. 20 by a ceasefire.

The corporation also faced the deteriorating situation in the

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# Sports

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, APRIL 27-28, 1989 9

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Davis through with session to spare

**SHEFFIELD** (R) — Defending champion Steve Davis of England is through to the semi-finals of the world snooker championship — and he was barely broken sweat. The deadly Davis destroyed fellow-Englishman Mike Hallett for the second successive year, winning 13-3 Tuesday night to render Wednesday's scheduled third session unnecessary. But Hallett did manage the highest break of the event so far, a 133 in the 15th frame. In the semi-final, Davis will meet either Stephen Hendry of Scotland or Terry Griffiths of Wales, the fourth and fifth seeds who resume their quarter-final on Wednesday level at 4-4.

### One-handed pitcher wins first game

**ANAHEIM**, California, (R) — Jim Abbott, the one-handed baseball pitcher who starred on last year's U.S. Olympic team, won his first game as a professional when the California Angels defeated the Baltimore Orioles 3-2. He allowed just four hits, three walks and two earned runs in six innings Monday night as the Angels finally supported him by putting some runs on the scoreboard. California went scoreless in his first two games in the major leagues. Abbott, who was born with his right hand missing, helped the U.S. team win the gold medal in the Seoul Olympics where baseball was played as a demonstration sport.

### Grieving Liverpool undecided on replay

**LIVERPOOL** (AP) — Liverpool football club, still mourning the deaths of 95 fans, was given until the weekend to decide whether to continue playing in this season's Football Association Cup. The

Football Association gave the club the extra time after its directors failed to agree on whether or not to continue playing in the cup at a four-hour meeting Tuesday evening. "People are still very distressed... we feel unable to make a decision at this stage," said club chairman John Smith. The association had said it wanted Liverpool to continue in the competition and play Nottingham Forest in a restaged semifinal May 7 in Manchester. At the start of a semifinal April 15 at Sheffield stadium, 95 fans were crushed behind a steel-mesh fence or trampled to death. It was Europe's worst soccer disaster.

### Navratilova pulls out of French Open

**MONTE CARLO** (AP) — Martina Navratilova, the No. 2 women's tennis player in the world, has pulled out of the French Open, one of the Grand Slam tournaments. French tennis officials said Tuesday, Cecile Caradec, press spokeswoman for French Federation of Tennis, which runs the tournament, said they received the official notice from the Women's International Tennis Association Tuesday morning. No specific reason was given for the withdrawal by Navratilova, the winner of 18 Grand Slams, including the French Open twice. Navratilova relies on a power game and serve-and-volley tactics, better suited for fast surfaces like grass. The French Open, May 29 through June 11, is played on the slow, red clay courts of Roland Garros stadium in Paris. Navratilova lost her No. 1 ranking in August 1987 to Steffi Graf, who won the Grand Slam and the Olympic Gold medal. Graf beat Navratilova at Wimbledon last year, reversing the results of the previous year. Navratilova owns a 7-4 mark over Graf in tournament play but is 0-2 on clay. Navratilova lost the 1987 French Open to Graf, the first Grand Slam tournament Graf

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1989

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

— As Charted By The Carroll Righter Astrological Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Activities move ahead slowly, steadily, and at their own pace. Being out and about is advantageous for many. Those shopping today should not be afraid to bargain. Interest in new goods.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) The honey you have your eye on could be a bitter pill underneath the sugar coating. Energy could be misdirected.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 19) Move forward and develop talents and intuition. A lucky cycle for love and romance continues. Entertain on your own turf.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) A money pinch calls for a scaling down of plans. Your apprehensions about a romantic interest are well founded.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) It is an interesting, emotional period with a variety of stimulation. Things you worry over probably never happen.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You may have to get out the velvet hammer to maintain order. Building security around basic issues is a good habit to form.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Focus on a search for a new career.

### FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1989

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Circumstances can feel out of control. Don't throw the towel and give up. Just keep your cool. Weekend mood changes. Receiving gifts will be interesting.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) When you feel original you have creative energy. Design a novel approach toward joining someone in a mutual adventure.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 19) Start new projects. Move forward at the workplace with new ideas. Distance news firms up travel plans. Act fast to close a financial deal.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Inspiration is everywhere. You are excited by new perspectives and activities. Popularity is glowing.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Treat yourself by doing the things that you enjoy. A frolic over the weekend, including a short trip, would give you an emotional lift.

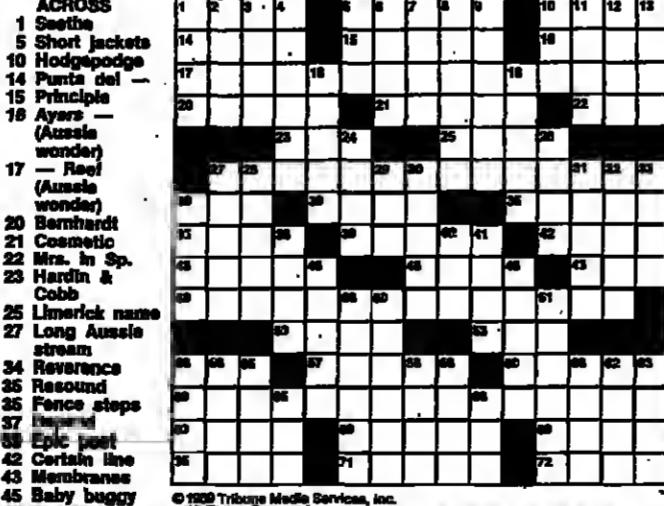
**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) You love activity and stimulation. A good mood makes you want to give more than you receive.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You are not being as cooperative as you can be. Surprises are in store if you remain adaptable. Additional sleep will recharge the body.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Associates are argumentative, and

### THE Daily Crossword

by Avery P. Brodnick



Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

8	Theatrical var.	FAIR GROUNDS
10	Hockey great	1/2 MILE
11	Lane	
12	Chillies	
13	Vegetable	
14	Poetry	
15	Membrane	
16	Baby baggy	
17	Downy material	
18	Old area	
19	Boat part	
20	Vestment	
21	UN gp.	
22	"... is just what — in..."	
23	(Rogers)	
24	Indian Ocean	
25	Mc Moore	
26	Shrub	
27	Twit and —	
28	Greeting	
29	Gr. letter	
30	• Heraldic term	
31	Shrew	
32	Inventor Howe	
33	Repose	
34	Skills	
35	Shrill cry	
36	Sea bird	
37	Fro —	
38	High seat var.	
39	Gr. letter	
40	Conqueror —	
41	Summer Fr.	
42	Rip	
43	Aware of	
44	Cloudy maste	

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



### JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**CANTE**

**YEEDA**

**VALBER**

**HALVIS**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: " **MOUSY CHASM MAMMAL UNRULY** "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **MOUSY CHASM MAMMAL UNRULY**

Answer: What the pharaoh who ate crackers in bed was — A CRUMBY MUMMY

## Becker ends three year jinx

### World Hockey Championships

## U.S. wins round, loses goalie

**STOCKHOLM**, Sweden (AP) — Team USA closed out the preliminary round of the World Hockey Championships with a 6-1 victory over Poland Tuesday, but lost its goalie to injury.

John Vanbiesbrouck, who plays for the New York Rangers, was brought to hospital after being hit by the puck early in the second period and X-rays showed he had a broken jaw.

"I will have to go back to New York tomorrow," Vanbiesbrouck told the Associated Press. "The jaw needs to get wired."

Vanbiesbrouck was hit in the lower part of his face mask when a Polish shot exploded off his stick. The incident occurred about six minutes into the second period during a Polish power play.

Top seed Mats Wilander also won through but four seeds, including Frenchman Henri Leconte and Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland, went out.

With his 6-4, 6-1 defeat, Duncan, ranked 61st in the world, joined an exclusive club of players who have lost to Becker in the principality where he lives.

There was only one previous member but a distinguished one — no less than Romanian Ilie Nastase, who was beaten by the West German in 1985.

"It was almost like I won the tournament when I came off court," second seed Becker said. "Everyone came to congratulate me like it was a big thing and, to be honest, it was also very special for me to get past the first match."

Swede Wilander also put his recent bad form behind him, as well as memories of a first-round defeat to Claudio Pires of Italy last year, with a 7-6, 6-1 win over another Italian, teenager Diego Nargiso.

Leconte walked off court when trailing West German Patrick Kuehnen 6-3, 3-1. "I could see he had problems serving," Kuehnen said. "But I was surprised when he walked off. He told me he had problems with his back."

None of the other three seeds who lost in the second round — the opening match for the top 16 who all had first round byes — are at their best on clay.

Fourth seed Hlasek was hampered 6-4, 6-1 by Argentine Martin Jaité while Slobodan Zivomic of Yugoslavia (11th) and Australian Mark Woodforde (15th) both lost in straight sets to Swede Jan Gunnarsson and Uruguayan Marcelo Filippini respectively.

camp after the Canada Cup tournament. He missed six NHL games.

Sandstrom, the Rangers' sharpshooter, is playing for Sweden in the world championships.

Vanbiesbrouck had an 4.76 goals against average in four games and was ranked no. 7 among the championships' goal-tenders going into the match against Dalskakis.

The Americans play Poland again in the first relegation group game Wednesday. Finland and West Germany meet again in the other game. Each team carries its points from the preliminary round into the relegation pool.

Team Canada faces defending world champion Sweden and the unbeaten Soviet Union, 7-0 in the preliminary round, plays Czechoslovakia in the first medal round games Thursday. All final four teams start from scratch.

Team USA completed the pre-tournament. He missed six NHL games.

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## Belgian stumbles into racing

gratitude.

But Van Rossem's involvement had only just begun.

Outraged by an Onyx middleman who had pocketed \$1 million from the investment's profit, Van Rossem decided to buy the team.

"I can't stand dishonest people. I call them stealing. The best way to eliminate that man was to buy the team," Van Rossem, 43, told Reuters in an interview in his Antwerp office.

But although he said he could turn Onyx into the richest Formula One team, Van Rossem said he planned no further investments.

"We made a good deal, I won't invest any more of my own money. They have to find sponsorship and increase the sum I made for them," Van Rossem said.

Onyx, who use Ford Cosworth V8 engines, are well behind in their preparation for the 1989 racing season.

Both its racers, Gachot and former McLaren and Ferrari driver Stefan Johansson of Sweden, failed to qualify for the first two races in Rio and Imola.

"You can't work miracles in Formula One. It would really amaze me if the car qualified three times this year. But this is a year to learn," Van Rossem said.

"Earle and engineer Alan Jenkins have the ambition to win the world championship one day. I told them I would help them. I

should really visit them, see who they are. They think I'm not interested in their job.

With the Onyx team, Van Rossem not only bought himself a handful of racing cars but also 70 new employees.

"I never even met them. I should really visit them, see who they are. They think I'm not interested in their job.

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The ICS will open an English-language Kindergarten Class beginning next September Term for children aged 3-4 years. Children of all nationalities are welcome and the children do not need to know any English before they start.

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